

HOME NEWS

Ulster Unionists put conditions for vote pact with Government

By George Clark
Political Correspondent

The six Ulster Unionists at Westminster, led by Mr James Moynihan, MP for Antrim, South, have indicated to Mr Callaghan that they will not contribute to a Government defeat provided there is progress on their demands for changes affecting Northern Ireland.

After the debate, the Unionists, mounted by the Scottish National Party, on Monday, the nationalists were joined by the Conservatives in the lobby, but the six Ulster Unionists abstained. In any future debate this year, and one might occur on the Queen's Speech setting out the legislative programme for next session, the Ulster Unionists would not vote against the Government, they have said.

But they have introduced a time limit. The arrangement will be abandoned at the end of 1977 if "genuine and substantial" progress is not made towards the establishment of a regional administrative assembly for Northern Ireland.

Mr Moynihan said yesterday that the Ulster Unionists envisaged an assembly with administrative powers over what was usually called "the rate-supported" aspects of government, and would cover health, housing, roads, planning, personal welfare services and education. To advance that, the Ulster Unionists would support the Government's proposals for a regional administrative assembly for Northern Ireland.

The Government must be prepared to take action, Mr Moynihan said. It would then be up to the parties to show any good reason why it should be rejected.

That approach, Mr Moynihan said, would place all the parties "on the spot" because no political party could come along later and say that it had received an offer from the Government but because of a multitude of grievances it had thrown it out. "Any political party would be in a grievous position if it got caught in that trap," he added.

Speaking at his weekly press conference as leader of the Ulster Unionist MPs at Westminster, Mr Moynihan explained that MPs of both the main parties had been curious to know why they had not supported the Government's motion on Monday.

In the debate he had given part of the answer. It was that the Government had given a firm promise that a Speaker's conference would be set up to examine an increase in Northern Ireland's representation in the Commons, and Mr Mason, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, had indicated that the Government hoped to see the conference start work this month.

Another requirement for continued cooperation from the Ulster Unionists would be the abandonment by the Government of any further nationalisation plans.

If there was a vote of censure later this year and it appeared that all or some of the Liberals intended to end the "Lib-Lab" pact and vote against the Government, the Ulster Unionists would vote for the Government. But there would be a price. Mr Moynihan said: "I think we should require something in writing at that point."

Their main objective was to get definite progress on a regional assembly this year, with a timetable allowing for all the details to be settled within the first three months of 1978.

The climate of politics in Northern Ireland had changed in the past three months, Mr Moynihan continued. The general attitude about the Labour Government had been "Let's get this lot out". In that three months the Government had given signs that it wanted to make real progress towards restoring regional government.

If the Liberals were to break the pact and return to voting with the Opposition while the six Ulster Unionists voted with Labour the Government's majority would be 5.

With the Liberals and the Ulster Unionists voting with them, the Government would have an overall majority of 35. Under the two-party pact it was 23.

RUC reserve constable dies in IRA ambush

From Our Correspondent Belfast

A police patrol in the border village of Aughnacloy, Co Tyrone, was ambushed by Provisional IRA gunmen yesterday, market day, and Mr David Morrow, aged 35, a reserve constable, married with two children, died instantly in a hail of bullets from automatic weapons.

His colleagues, one a constable, aged 20, and the other a married man in his forties, were seriously injured.

The gunmen drove into the village in a van and passed the green Cortina the police had parked outside St Mary's Roman Catholic Church. The van made a U-turn and the gunmen opened fire after passing the police a second time.

Churchgoers came out when they heard the shooting. One said Mr Morrow was dead on the rear seat of the police car. "One of the shot constables was able to radio for help."

The gunmen made off towards the border with the Irish Republic by an unimproved road. The van, which had been stolen in Dungannon, was later found burnt out near the border.

A sniper wounded a member of an army patrol in west Belfast yesterday. Children who had been playing ran for cover when the shooting began.

The condition of the victim was not made known last night. Another patrol was fired on in the Ballymurphy district. One was injured.

Earlier yesterday, troops challenged two men setting fire to a border customs hut. Shots were fired at the men as they fled across fields towards the border. It is not thought that either of them was hit. The hut was destroyed.

Six 40z sticks of gelignite and two detonators were found during a search at Crumlin Road prison, Belfast, yesterday.

Altogether 40 sticks of gelignite and four detonators have been discovered there since the weekend.

Visiting has been suspended at Magilligan jail, where there are 450 prisoners. It is understood that a search for hidden explosives is being made there.



Mr Benn, outside the miners' conference, answering demonstrators from C. A. Parsons, the turbine manufacturers, who demanded that their company should get the Drax B nuclear power station contract. Merger sought, page 22.

Mr Benn plays down the miners' pay votes

From Paul Kettlebridge
Labour Editor
Tynemouth

Mr Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for Energy, tried to salvage the faltering political relationship between the Government and the miners yesterday by playing down the importance of militant conference votes on pay.

Speaking the day after delegates to the policy-making conference of the National Union of Mineworkers at Tynemouth had voted to "seek to achieve" £135 a week for top-paid face men and threw out local productivity bargaining, the minister conceded that miners thought they were underpaid compared with the value of their wages after the strikes in 1972 and 1974.

"I do not interpret what was said and decided here as an expression of a desire by the NUM to have a breach with the TUC or the trade union movement, which would be contrary to the whole tradition of this union," he said.

"Nor do I believe that what occurred can by any stretch of imagination be taken to mean that the NUM has in any sense whatsoever withdrawn its support for the Labour Government, to which it has always been loyal."

"I believe, and I am sure you do, that this union more than any other wants to see a Labour government survive, succeed, and be re-elected in order to carry through its historic task of transition."

"I also believe you understand that Labour ministers in a Parliament in which they have no majority are subject to enormous pressures at home and abroad from those who do not wish it to succeed. That government is entitled to, and has received, the support of this union and its members."

Mr Benn agreed that the miners had said some harsh things about the social contract—it was, in fact, unanimously rejected two days ago—but he argued that the

special relationship between the unions and the Government ought to continue and be strengthened.

Quoting from Labour's last election manifesto, he said the social contract was not only about pay but also about the irreversible shift of power to workers.

He repeated the Government's desire to shift away from the present pattern of wage restraint. "Nobody believes that there is a long-term future for a rigid centralized pay policy," he said, although trade unionists realized that pay could not be isolated from decisions on other important issues, including prices and investment.

Mr Benn said some harsh things about the social contract—it was, in fact, unanimously rejected two days ago—but he argued that the

questionnaire was that it restricted the employees' choice to Acas.

He did not accept that he had failed to cooperate or intended preventing Acas from making inquiries among the workers still employed. On legal advice he had not given Acas the names and addresses of the employees still working.

Mr Ward agreed with Mr Denis Henry, QC for Acas, that strikers were sometimes taken back, if the rest of the workers wished, then to be.

His workers had clearly indicated that they did not want the strikers back. Some of the strikers would not have been accepted back by the workers in any circumstances. He could not guarantee their safety in the works.

He had been advised by his lawyers that because of the legal position he could in no circumstances reemploy even those strikers "who I would dearly have loved to take back."

He denied that the real reason that he was not seeking settlements was that he thought he could weather the storm and hold out.

After he had seen Grunwick's counsel on December 21 he could have handed to Acas at any time the list of names and addresses. He had not done so because he had not been asked for it. He denied that he had had no intention of handing over the list while differences between him and Acas remained unresolved.

The hearing continues today. Law Report, page 27

Mr Ward said one of the difficulties had been the need to translate an Acas questionnaire into a language spoken by many Grunwick employees. A professor of the language had said that it was virtually impossible to translate words like "recognition". One of his objections to

Talks over Grunwick mail 'ban'

By Christopher Thomas
Labour Reporter

The Post Office and the Union of Post Office Workers were united yesterday in trying to damp a potentially explosive industrial situation after the suspension of more than a hundred postal workers for refusing to handle mail from the Grunwick film-processing laboratory in north-west London.

Mr Tom Jackson, general secretary of the union, had prolonged talks with senior Post Office management.

Most of the suspended men are working normally, although they are hampered because keys to vans and pillar boxes are locked up. But, where possible, deliveries are being made.

The dispute centres on the area served by Cricklewood sorting office, where the majority of six to four earlier this week to continue a three-week "blackening" of mail to Grunwick in Willesden.

Although a plea by Mr Jackson to end the action was rejected, the union is making up their normal wages. The men regard themselves as locked out. They are working without supervision and where necessary are using public transport or bicycles to make local deliveries. Big business, however, are receiving no mail.

A fundamental misunderstanding between the two sides has worsened the atmosphere. Mr Jackson insisted on Tuesday that after the lay-off of 27 men for refusing to handle Grunwick mail the Post Office had intended not to impose further immediate suspensions.

But nine night-shift workers were sent home last night and 68 early shift workers were suspended soon after they reported at 5 am. Mr Derek Saunders, a lay official of the union, said at Cricklewood yesterday that the men were not getting sufficient mail to provide the service they want.

There were strong feelings because it had been understood that no more than the initial 27 men would be suspended.

"Everyone is now upset at what the Post Office has done," said Mr Jackson. "I do hope our people will keep the summer cool in London."

Mr David Dodd, a branch official from Cricklewood, who was among officials who met Mr Jackson yesterday morning, said: "The feeling is that the Post Office has behaved irresponsibly and has escalated the issue beyond all proportion."

Three thousand miners will join a protest outside the Grunwick factory on Monday, according to Mr Arthur Scargill, leader of the Yorkshire miners.

Diary, page 16

Police solicitor convicted of fraud over car

Alex Nicholls, the £9,000-a-year senior prosecuting solicitor to the West Midlands Police Authority, was fined £300 when a jury found him guilty of fraud over a car.

Mr Nicholls, aged 34, of Heath Lane, Spoutbridge, West Midlands, had denied the offence, which concerned the signing of a hire-purchase application form.

Mr Nicholls was said to have signed a form on which the value of a used car had been inflated so that the hire-purchase company would provide the full amount and he would not have to pay the one-third deposit required by law.

At the time of the offence in 1975, it was stated, Mr Nicholls was prosecuting solicitor with the Hampshire Police Authority and had become friendly with two car dealers, both of whom he knew had previous convictions.

Mr John Marriage, QC, for the defence, told Mr Justice Dunn that informed opinion suggested that the disciplinary tribunal of the Law Society would at the very least suspend him for two or three years even if it did not strike him off and it would be recommended that he should be immediately dismissed from his job.

Pressure will remain high over Scandinvia, with a NE airstream across the British Isles.

Forecasts for 6 am to midnight: London, SE England, East Anglia: Sunny periods, a few thundery showers developing; wind NE, moderate or fresh; max temp 27°C (81°F).

Central and NE England, Midlands: Mainly dry and sunny, cloudy start in places; wind NE, moderate; max temp 27°C (81°F).

NE England, Edinburgh, Glasgow: Mainly dry and sunny, cloudy start in places; wind NE, moderate; max temp 27°C (81°F).

Most people leaving the United Kingdom are in clerical and manual jobs, and more of them were married than single. On the other hand, about half the immigrants were married, and nine tenths of both emigrants and immigrants were aged under 45.

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY: c. cloud; f. fair; s. sun.

Algeria: 28.0/22.0; Casablanca: 28.0/22.0; London: 28.0/22.0; New York: 28.0/22.0; Tokyo: 28.0/22.0.

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Widow of envoy praises peace group

Mrs Jane Ewart-Biggs, the widow of the British diplomat who was murdered by the IRA in Dublin, said yesterday that terrorism was nationalism of a totally destructive quality.

Mrs Ewart-Biggs, who was speaking on patriotism at the Church of St Lawrence, Jewry, in the City of London, said the peace movement founded in Northern Ireland was "contributing towards creating a social climate where terrorism cannot breed."

She said the murder of her husband, Christopher, a few days after he had taken up his appointment as Ambassador to Ireland, had been an act of pointless destruction.

The most positive thing to come out of the troubles of Northern Ireland since 1969, when the present troubles began, was the Northern Ireland Peace Movement, she continued.

"They have laid the foundations for a new united single community," she said.

Sights on united Ireland

Mr Jack Lynch, Prime Minister of the Irish Republic, made clear last night that he wanted a united Ireland. He announced plans to appoint a personal representative to concentrate on Northern Ireland affairs.

He said he would be arranging an early meeting with Mr Callaghan. He also hinted at changes to the previous coalition government's counter-terrorism laws, but he stopped short of promising to repeal any measures.

In his first full-length press conference since his return to power, Mr Lynch suggested that he might be meeting Mr Callaghan before the end of this month.

He said he would be setting out Flannery's 1974 policy statement on Ulster, calling on the British to declare an interest in eventual withdrawal, but specifying no time limit.

"I want to talk about the whole situation in Northern Ireland," he said. "But first I shall be getting up-to-date reports on the interposition there."

"Our position is that we desire unification of the Irish people and desire that they should manage their own affairs in the Republic."

Mr Lynch made clear that both he and Mr Michael O'Kennedy, Minister for Foreign Affairs, would have some responsibility for the Northern Ireland question, but added: "I am thinking of appointing someone else as well, with direct responsibility to me."

One possible casualty of any second thoughts on counter-terrorism measures, might be the Anglo-Irish later permitting the trial of suspected terrorists wherever in Ireland or Britain they are captured regardless of where their alleged crimes were committed.

Mr Lynch said: "We thought at the time it was introduced there would be practical difficulties over the law and the fact that no cases have been brought so far suggests that those difficulties do exist."

"We believe it would be far more effective to have an all-Ireland court with jurisdiction on both sides of the border."

He also promised legislation to clear up the situation relating to the sale of contraceptives in the Republic.

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Mr David Dodd, a branch official from Cricklewood, who was among officials who met Mr Jackson yesterday morning, said: "The feeling is that the Post Office has behaved irresponsibly and has escalated the issue beyond all proportion."

Three thousand miners will join a protest outside the Grunwick factory on Monday, according to Mr Arthur Scargill, leader of the Yorkshire miners.

Diary, page 16

Journalists elect a moderate leader

By Our Labour Reporter

Mr Kenneth Ashton, moderate, was elected yesterday as the new general secretary of the National Union of Journalists.

He takes up the £8,000-a-year post on October 1. His predecessor, Mr Kenneth Morgan, also a moderate, is making new job with the Press Council. Mr Ashton said last night: "I do not think I am prepared to be the prisoner of particular faction, either in or out."

Six candidates stood for the post. Mr Robert Morris, NUJ national organizer, runner-up and Mr Stephen Turner, local union leader, the Daily Mirror, third.

Mr Charles Eardley, general secretary, regarded as slightly left of centre, fifth and Mr Gordon McL, the moderate secretary of the union's Fleet Street branch, sixth.

The figures were: Mr Morgan, 4,111 votes; Mr Turner, 1,841; Bower, 1,543; Mr Harker, 734; Mr McLellan, 555.

The result is a clear repudiation of the left wing, which has been influential in the union's executive and at the annual delegate meeting.

The union has about 25 members, and 42 per cent voted. "I am very satisfied with the result," Mr Ashton said. "I know there is a strong desire for a more outward appearance of unity and I think it is a completely apolitical union."

Mr Ashton last night pledged his commitment to the union's senior and non-senior journalists. Increased solidarity from modern technology, he suggested, might younger journalists.

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Midsummer downpour.



'Brain drain' more than offset by immigrants

By Our Social Services Correspondent

The inflow of qualified people from the so-called third world has been largely offsetting the loss of British doctors, scientists and managers emigrating to richer countries.

That is made clear today in an analysis of migration patterns in the 12 years to 1975 in Population Trends.

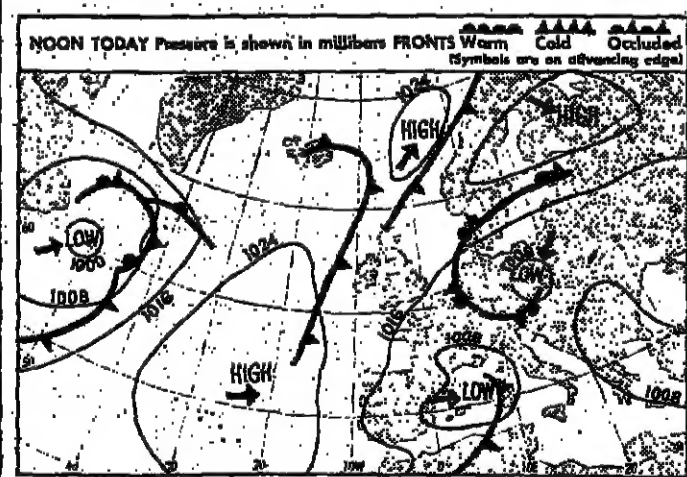
In that period 3,300,000 people left the United Kingdom and 2,500,000 came in. Of the economically active people leaving, 35 per cent were in the professional and managerial

group. But of those coming in, 40 per cent were in that group.

The United Kingdom has suffered an average net loss of 47,000 workers a year over the period. But of the total only 9,000, or fewer than 20 per cent, were in professional and managerial jobs.

Most people leaving the United Kingdom were in clerical and manual jobs, and more of them were married than single. On the other hand, about half the immigrants were married, and nine tenths of both emigrants and immigrants were aged under 45.

Weather forecast and recordings



Today
Sun rises: 4.52 am
Sun sets: 9.16 pm
Moon rises: 12.43 am
Moon sets: 12.16 am
tomorrow

Last quarter: Tomorrow.
Lighting up: 9.45 pm to 4.23 am.
High water: London Bridge, 7.1 am, 6.5m (22.7ft); 7.11 pm, 6.7m (22.3ft).
Low water: London Bridge, 12.21 am, 4.0m (13.1ft); 12.32 pm, 11.7m (38.3ft).
Dover, 4.17 am, 6.0m (19.6ft); 4.34 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft).
Hull, 11.33 am, 6.8m (22.3ft); 12.57 pm, 6.3m (20.5ft).
Liverpool, 4.23 am, 6.7m (22.5ft); 4.34 pm, 8.1m (26.6ft).
Poller count: The pollen count issued in London yesterday by the Airborne Research Council was 143, very high.

Dundee, Aberdeen: Dry, sunny periods, developing, fog patches persisting near some coasts; wind mainly NE, light; max temp 26°C (79°F).

Channel Islands: Sunny periods, patchy thundery showers later; wind NE, moderate or fresh; max temp 23°C (73°F).

SW England, S Wales: Dry, mostly sunny; wind NE, light or moderate; max temp 27°C (81°F).

N Wales, NW England, Lake District, Isle of Man, SW Scotland, Glasgow, Central Highlands, Moray Firth, Argyll, N Ireland: Dry and sunny; wind variable, mainly NE, light; max temp 27°C (81°F).

NE, NW Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Dry, rather cloudy, sunny intervals; wind light, variable; max temp 18°C (64°F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Saturday: Mostly dry and very warm, with sunny spells, in W, becoming cooler in E and rather cloudy at times with showers, chiefly in SE.

Sea passages: S North Sea: Wind NE, moderate or fresh; sea moderate, locally rough. St George's Channel: Wind NE, light or moderate; sea slight. Irish Sea: Wind NE, light; sea smooth.

Pressure will remain high over Scandinavia, with a NE airstream across the British Isles.

Literacy plan failing to sustain interest

By Kenneth Gosling

Volunteer agencies are interested in the adult literacy campaign, now in its second year, but Mr Steven, a further education officer at the Festival Hall yesterday on the first day of a three-day conference on community education through television radio.

Agencies that had operated with the BBC, outside of the campaign were so willing now to give Mr Steven said. "But want broadcasting to be socially responsible and want cooperation must go with outside agencies."

The conference was set up by the National Advisory Committee for Voluntary Action (TV) to examine ways in which people can be through television and radio.

Mr Steven said: "But want broadcasting to be socially responsible and want cooperation must go with outside agencies."

The conference was set up by the National Advisory Committee for Vol

Journalist elect a moderate leader
Our Labour Reporter Kenneth Ashton was elected as the new leader of the National Union of Journalists.
He takes up the post on October 1, replacing Mr. Kenneth Bower, a moderate, in a new job with the Press. Mr. Ashton said he did not think he would be the prisoner of any particular faction, but would be on the left.
Six candidates stood for the post. Mr. Robert Bower, a local union member, and Mr. Michael Bower, the editor of the Daily Mirror, came fourth.
Mr. Charles Harland, general secretary, representing the left of the union, and Mr. Gordon, the moderate secretary, were the other two candidates.
The figures were: Mr. Ashton, 4,111 votes; Mr. Bower, 1,545; Mr. Harland, 1,345; Mr. Gordon, 1,345.
The result is a clear victory for the left wing, which has been a dominant force at the branch level in the union for some time.
The union has about 10,000 members.
Mr. Ashton said: "I am very proud of the result, but I am also aware of the responsibility of the union's leadership." He said he would be working closely with the union's executive and the international press.
Mr. Ashton last year was elected as the new leader of the union, replacing Mr. Bower, a moderate, in a new job with the Press. Mr. Ashton said he did not think he would be the prisoner of any particular faction, but would be on the left.

Literacy programme failing to sustain interest
By Kenneth Gossling
Volunteer agencies interested in the adult literacy campaign, now in its second year, Mrs. Jenny Stevens said at the Festival of Education at the Festival Hall on the first day of a conference on cooperation through the radio.
Agencies that cooperate with the campaign, she said, are so willing now to want to broadcast socially responsible programmes.
The conference was organized by the National Association for Voluntary Action. Television to examine which people can be reached through television.

Findings
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HOME NEWS

Distrust of councils 'because of leaks'

From Christopher Warman
Local Government
Correspondent
Scarborough

The leaking of confidential business plans by councils has caused a growing distrust of local authorities by industry and commerce that was damaging to both sides, the annual conference of the Society of Local Authorities Chief Executives was told yesterday.

Mr Gerald Connolly, northern regional director of the National Enterprise Board, called for increased consultation to restore confidence and improve the relationship.

He said that since the Poulson affair and other local authority scandals there had been a growing reluctance by council officers to engage in confidential discussions with business concerns on their plans. Similarly, business was reluctant to disclose plans, particularly where they might mean "bad news" such as a loss of jobs, or where there was an element of uncertainty.

"They are concerned lest political capital may be made in council committees and of leaks either through local committees or where local government officers are politically active," he said.

Unless there was a dialogue between the two sides, "a them and us" attitude might be engendered.

He believed that chief executives had a special role to play in gaining the confidence of the business community, by acting as surrogates of the business estate, which was paying a larger share of rates than before and yet was unrepresented and had no vote.

Mr Connolly urged a much greater community of approach by councils towards industrial growth and asked the chief executives to do more to ensure a bipartisan view. "Where the interests of industry and commerce conflict with political considerations, business should come first, or its future ratepaying capability will be further damaged," he said.

Small firms were under particular pressure. Their numbers had declined steadily in the past few years with inflation and legislation taking their toll.

Those small firms, "grievously burdened by the rates", should be given the same rate relief as householders.

The chief executives are meeting at a time when, for economic or perhaps political reasons, several of their number are losing their jobs on councils that have discarded the system of corporate management introduced with local government reorganisation in 1974. In a spirited defence of his somewhat threatened species, Mr F. W. Ward, of Grimsby, president-elect, said their role was likely to become even more vital in the period ahead.

Plan for church fund to aid black and Asian groups

By Clifford Longley
Religious Affairs Correspondent

A special Church of England fund to assist projects among members of black communities and Asian communities was agreed in principle yesterday by the General Synod. It will be financed by an appeal to church members. The money will be spent on educational, self-help, and community projects.

The scheme, described by one synod member as "putting our money where our mouth is," was proposed by the Bishop of Liverpool, Dr David Sheppard, as a white-headed commitment of the synod and the Church of England to a multiracial society. His resolution was carried overwhelmingly.

Earlier the synod had passed a resolution sponsored by the Board for Social Responsibility, which many speakers described as symbolizing the national church's official recognition and acceptance of Britain as a multiracial society.

The motion declared that the emergence of a multiracial and multicultural society lays upon the church the duty to use the opportunity for the enrichment of our national and personal life. In the debate on that motion there were several admissions by members that the church had been slow to respond to the realities of the racial situation in Britain.

The Bishop of Truro, the Right Rev Graham Leonard, who as chairman of the Board for Social Responsibility, introduced a report on community relations, said he supported the integration rather than the assimilation of minorities.

A further truth which a Christian must affirm is that he has a particular obligation to enable those who are deprived of the opportunities and resources to make their proper contribution, to do so," he said.

It is in this sense that there must be positive discrimination. The issue required a change of heart on the part of everyone.

Dr Sheppard quoted the West Indian Vicar of Catford, south London, Canon Wilfred Wood, who had said: "The outstanding need in the black community is a self-image of which we can be proud. The outstanding need in the white community is to adjust to a proud black man."

He urged the Church of England to be seen to be in the lead among those who wished to change attitudes of fear and hostility in our society.

It was announced yesterday that the Archbishops of Canterbury and of York had decided against holding an emergency debate on the book *The Myth of God Incarnate*.

In brief

BBC pays costs and damages

The BBC agreed in the High Court yesterday to pay damages and costs to Mr David Emery, a veterinary surgeon, in settlement of his libel action over an allegation that he "put down" some dogs and cats in an inhumane way.

Mr Bowen, who practises at Llandefno, Dyfed, had complained about a Radio 4 programme *Cynru Heno* (Wales Tonight) on December 22, 1976.

Bill sent to gas explosion victim

An inquiry was ordered by the West Midlands Gas Board yesterday when it was learnt that an account had been sent to a man who died after a gas explosion at his home at Chaddamoor, Cannock, Staffordshire.

The bill, for £383, was addressed to the home of Mr Frederick Danks, aged 83, who died in hospital five weeks after being badly burnt in the blast, which destroyed his house.

Cripple killed

Mr Ronald Eavey, aged 46, who spent most of his time in a wheelchair, was found beaten to death at his home in Lambourne Road, Barking, Essex, yesterday.

Hospital roof appeal

St. Crispin's mental hospital at Duxton, Northamptonshire, has appealed for £55,000 to repair the roof of a ward housing 30 patients, after fears of its collapse.

Mrs Thatcher on TV

Mrs Thatcher, leader of the Opposition, is to be interviewed on *Panorama* next Monday by Mr David Dimbleby and a panel of journalists.

Scargill interview

Mr Arthur Scargill, the Yorkshire miners' leader, is to be interviewed in *The Frost Programme* on BBC1 tonight.

Snow leopards born

Snow leopards have been born at Howlerts wildlife park, near Canterbury, the first in Britain for nearly 20 years.

Student rebates

We regret that processing of recent applications for student rebates has been held up by a clerical dispute which is now resolved. Sincere efforts are being made to deal as rapidly as possible with the backlog of correspondence. We apologise to students concerned for this delay.

WEST EUROPE

French Cabinet chooses to stay silent in controversy over nuclear power programme

From Ian Murray
Paris, July 6

The French Cabinet was expected to discuss the construction of nuclear centres when it met today, but the official communiqué at the end of the session did not mention the subject.

The ministers appear to have been busy themselves with other matters: legislation to create a commission to fix the terms for political party broadcasts during the coming election campaign; a law to make personal insurance cover obligations for the owners of buildings in case anyone using a building is injured; and measures to help young farmers. There was also discussion about measures being taken to help French people working abroad.

The Chamber of Deputies has now risen for the summer recess and there is a note of self-congratulation at the end of the communiqué. The President of the Republic underlines the exceptional amount of the legislative work accomplished and points out that it has been the work of a majority animated with a will for social progress.

There is no word of the nuclear programme, which yesterday came to the fore again for the signing by France and Germany of an agreement to develop fast breeder reactors, and which last Friday started an angry campaign by unions and ecologists after a low-level radioactive gas leak at the Comuehux plant at Pierrelatte.

Last night M. Alexandre Roche, the prefect of the Drome, the area where the leak occurred, presided at a meeting to discuss the implications of the accident. The

meeting, attended by the mayors of the towns near by, as well as by technical experts on health and safety and by members of the factory management, was assured that only a tiny amount of radioactive gas had escaped, and that the large cloud that formed after the accident was composed solely of a corrosive acid gas which had caused only a small amount of damage to vegetation in the vicinity.

Unmoved by these assurances, the CPDT, the union which represents many of the workers at the plant, is continuing to argue that the management's insistence on increasing production levels is making accidents inevitable. Another of the main unions involved, the communist-led CGT, is asking for much tougher health and safety legislation.

More arrests in St Tropez drugs case

Paris, July 6.—Police arrested two men today in connection with a big drugs raid yesterday in Saint Tropez. One of the suspects tried to escape by jumping from a first-floor window.

Six West Germans and a Brazilian are already being questioned after police found 1.1 tonnes of hashish in a raid on two villas in Saint Tropez. The Central Narcotics Office said today the two new arrests followed a raid by police, acting on a tip-off from colleagues

in the south of France, on a French and a Dutchman, a Lebanese and a holder of an Italian passport, were being questioned, police said. The Lebanese jumped out of the window and injured his leg, they added.

Police said they were still checking the identities of the pair. The Lebanese carried a passport with the name Mah-boud Kurbi and the other man had an Italian passport with the name Angelo Saffi. The Saint Tropez raid fol-

lowed information from West Germany and Holland of a big drug-smuggling operation. The Interior Ministry said last night that one of the suspects held in Saint Tropez was Marie-Christine von Opel, aged 26, a member of the family which founded the West German car company.

Any charges against the seven being held in Saint Tropez would be laid within three days of their arrest, police there said yesterday. — Reuters.

Still no democracy in Spain, senator says

From Harry Debellus
Madrid, July 6

Democracy has not yet been established in Spain, according to the Liberal monarchist senator who got the most votes in the general election last month.

Senator Joaquín Salustegui's remarks, reported in Madrid newspapers today, were made at a dinner in the city in his honour last night. Representatives of nearly all the main political parties attended.

The Senator said: "An important step has been taken, but all the (political) forces must accept the responsibility of making the necessary sacrifices."

The Madrid daily *Diario 16* quoted him as saying that the new Government of Señor Suárez is unlikely to be very successful. "When it has to ask the whole country—workers as well as businessmen—to make sacrifices. Those who ask for them should represent those who are going to pay the consequences."

"It looks to me like a hard task because they do not have a majority of the votes. And even if they had it, they must face matters which affect the mass of workers, who are not represented in the Government."

Senator Salustegui said that he expects Parliament to finish its work on a new constitution by November. Its first official plenary session, on July 22, will be addressed by King Juan Carlos.

Near misses total 216 in German air space

From Dan van der Var
Bonn, July 6

In response to "public concern about air safety standards in the crowded West German air space, the Bonn Cabinet today considered a joint report by the ministries of transport and defence.

Last year, 216 near misses were reported, of which 88 presented an "immediate danger" and 128 were classified as "occasional" on which active action was still possible. It is thought that many near misses go unreported.

Civilian aircraft were involved in 138 cases and military in 78.

Each year 6,350,000 flights are logged of which 550,000 are commercial, three million private (including gliding) and 2,700,000 military, with eight NATO air forces constantly using West German air space.

There is a wide security strip along West German borders with the Soviet block in which flying is banned to prevent dangerous misunderstandings. A ban last year on all flying without instruments at heights of more than 10,000 feet produced a 71 per cent cut in near misses above this ceiling.

The report answers persistent criticism of alleged lack of coordination between military and civil flight control by stating that there has been no case of a near miss being caused by defective cooperation.

Half of the near misses were caused by breaches of air traffic regulations and one in seven by human error. The International Federation of Airline Pilots Associations recently awarded Frankfurt airport a "red star" for lacking safety equipment for one of its runways. Bremen, Stuttgart and Saarbrücken received the same dubious honour out of a total of 11 European airports listed, of which four were given a "black star", the lowest safety rating.

The problem at Frankfurt, which with 13 million passengers a year is second only to Heathrow in Europe for traffic density, is particularly complicated.

To provide the latest radar safety equipment for the airport, the authority would need a site belonging to a neighbouring municipality. But a civic action group has succeeded in blocking such use of the site. Planned extensions to two runways and the construction of another have been blocked for years by court actions.

This has prevented the West German authorities from raising Frankfurt to "usage category two" allowing landing and take-off when horizontal visibility is down to 400 yards and cloud down to 30 yards. The present limits are twice these.

The density of traffic is at its highest round Frankfurt, with more near misses than elsewhere. In April, for example, an air traffic controller noticed two white spots fused on his radar screen, which theoretically signifies a mid-air collision. In fact, a British charter jet and a flight of three American Phantoms missed each other by 200 yards.

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WEST EUROPE

Move to steer holidaymakers to cleaner resorts

Paris report lists dirty beaches round the French coastline

From Ian Murray

Paris, July 6. The annual French migration from the cities is about to begin and in preparation for it the Health Ministry has prepared a survey of the state of the beaches. The results were published last month, giving less than 10 per cent of the country's 1,200 beaches as being of high quality, good quality, temporarily bad quality and just plain bad quality.

Since nobody was told where the beaches were it was not much help. Now the Agence Centrale Parisienne de Presse (ACP) has tracked down the prefects in the areas concerned with the result that the full list of dirty resorts is published today.

In fact French beaches have been getting cleaner since President Giscard d'Estaing told the world that "France wants to play an exemplary role in the fight for the protection of the oceans". Only 4 per cent of the beaches are really bad compared with 8 per cent four years ago, and 21.5 per cent are rather bad compared with 23 per cent then. The rest are considered good enough to swim from with confidence.

Nevertheless that leaves 181 resorts round the coast which are certain to experience a shortage of holidaymakers, while to judge by the report, there are 37 resorts which ought to be deserted this year.

Some of the bad ones are to

THE WORST OFFENDERS

The following beaches are listed

Wimereux Nord
La Tréport
Saint-Brieuc (Plage de la Salinette)
Saint-Malo (Plage des Corbières)
Saint-Quay-Portrieux (Anse de la Hargue)
La Forêt-Fouesnant (Plage de Kerleven)
Concarneau (Plage du Cabeliou)
Brest (Plages de Sainte-Anne du Portique, de Maison Blanche, des Quatre Pompes, du Moulin Blanc)
Port-Sables-en-Arzon (swimming forbidden)
La Bernerie

as the dirtiest:

Saint-Michel Cheu-Chef (Plage du rochers)
Piriac (Plage du Port-Faux-Loup)
Saint-Gilles
Nolmouffier
La Rochelle (Plage de la Concorde—swimming forbidden)
Palavas
Toulon (le Lido)
Lambrès (Plage de Tardieu)
Bale d'Agay (four beaches round the mouth of the Var—all swimming forbidden)
Antibes (la Brague)
Cagnes-sur-Mer (la Cagne)
Mandelieu (la Plagne)
Bastia Toga (swimming forbidden)

be found round the Brittany peninsula, but much, though not all, of the Côte d'Azur is given a low rating.

When the ministry report first came out, many round France sought to prove that they were not the guilty ones. Several went out publicly and swam in filthy waters. Others took a more responsible view. The mayor of La Rochelle closed the beach completely, when he discovered its bad state last year.

Unpopular though the publication of the black list will be in the resorts involved, it should serve in the end to make the coastline clean everywhere.

A new authority based on the

method and organisation of the Thames water authority to fight pollution in the Seine was proposed here today by M. Jacques Baume, the president of the general council of the upper Seine.

He called for the setting up of a new body to take total control of the river valley and to carry out the necessary work over 10 years.

The mayor of La Forêt-Fouesnant today declared that his beach was clean. He said that the tests had been made last year and that, five tests on June 23 this year had shown that the water was clean for bathing. He has put up public notices to this effect.

OVERSEAS

Russia cool to US proposal for summit

From Patrick Brogan

Washington, July 6. President Brezhnev has reacted coldly to an American suggestion that he should meet President Carter soon. Mr. Carter had thought that they might meet in Alaska next month, but apparently Mr. Brezhnev has replied that such a meeting would serve no useful purpose if the Salt negotiations had not been successfully concluded.

The Russians believe that the next summit meeting should serve merely to ratify Salt II. The first summit between Mr. Brezhnev and President Nixon, in Moscow in 1972, came at the conclusion of Salt I. That agreement expires next October, and negotiations on a Salt II pact to replace it are in serious difficulties.

Mr. Carter wrote to the Soviet President recently to suggest a meeting whatever the state of the strategic arms talks.

Mr. Brezhnev yesterday summoned Mr. Malcolm Toon, the American Ambassador in Moscow, to hand over a reply to Mr. Carter's letter.

Moscow: Soviet television refused to broadcast a United States Independence Day message by Mr. Toon because it did not want to be party to a drummed-up campaign against alleged human rights violations in the Soviet Union, Tass said today.

The agency's political commentator denounced American press conferences on the Soviet representatives of foreign countries from expressing themselves freely and that Mr. Toon had been forbidden to speak of human rights because Moscow was afraid of the topic.

The test of Mr. Toon's address was broadcast to the Soviet Union by the American-financed Radio Liberty network—Agence France-Presse and AP. Belgrade: Mr. Yuri Stetskiy, Soviet delegate to the European Conference on the European security and cooperation, today told a press conference that "we cannot make progress if a delegation wants to torpedo the work. We have given proof of flexibility but one delegation after another has refused to do so. That means we will draw our proposals and accept them."

Earlier, at a full meeting of the conference, Mr. Yuri Vorontsov, the leader of the Soviet delegation, deplored the delay in the process of making the agreement since the conference started three weeks ago. He referred to the Soviet Union's spirit of compromise and criticized the intransigence of other delegations.

Scare over security for Prince

From Our Correspondent

Calgary, July 6.—The Prince of Wales's visit to Canada was going ahead on schedule today, but a security scare at his hotel here yesterday.

A small box of high-powered ammunition was found in the lobby of the Four Seasons Hotel only a short time before the Prince arrived at the start of his five-day stay in Alberta.

The incident was not connected with the Royal visit and although security around the Prince was increased his appearance at a press reception last night went ahead as planned and his schedule today was unchanged.

Prince Charles will take part in a re-creation of the signing of a peace treaty 100 years ago between five Indian tribes of southern Alberta and the Canadian Government.

More than 4,000 Indians have pitched their tents and wigwags at Blackfoot Crossing to see the re-enactment, which will conclude with the ritual smoking of a peace pipe.



Bomb in market: An Israeli policeman looking at an empty prism found among the rubble after a time bomb exploded in a crowded fruit market at Petah Tikvah, near Tel Aviv, yesterday. Twenty-three people were injured, five seriously. One man had his leg blown off and a pregnant

woman was hit in the abdomen by flying debris. About 60 Arabs were held for questioning and to protect them from reprisals by Jewish henchmen. Most were released later. Responsibility was claimed by the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine. The security authorities had

been expecting violence to mark the opening of the trial of two West Bank men and three Arabs accused of trying to attack an Israeli airliner in Kenya. Several explosive devices left in crowded places, notably in Jerusalem, were found and defused earlier.

Plans made for Pakistan election

From Hassan Akhtar

Rawalpindi, July 6

General Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq, the Pakistan army chief of staff who yesterday overthrew Mr Bhutto's government, today ordered the law ministry to plan a return to democracy by making preparations for a general election in October.

In his first address to the assembly, General Zia said he would run the various ministries during the three-month interim period. General Zia said that the Law and Parliamentary Affairs Ministry should "move quickly to initiate procedures for holding the election and make necessary recommendations for setting up a new election commission."

He said that members of the election commission should be men of integrity. "They should be not controversial figures

with adequate capacity to take prompt decisions."

On assuming power, General Zia called on President Chaudhry, who agreed to continue in office. He also saw Chief Justice Yakub Ali and sought what he described as his "legal advice and guidance" in running administrative affairs during the next three months.

Later last night the general issued a series of martial law orders which suspended the Constitution, removed the federal and provincial governments, replaced provincial governors by chief justices of provincial high courts and dissolved national and provincial assemblies and the Senate.

It is quite possible that Mr Bhutto may boycott the election for fear of its adverse results. Many observers think that the army's action yesterday may have ended his political career.

General Zia, the new ruler who sees himself as a soldier of Islam

From Our Correspondent

Islamabad, July 6

General Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq, who overthrew the Pakistan Government on Tuesday, was born in 1924 and received his commission two years before the creation of Pakistan in 1947.

Known for his strong religious beliefs, General Zia describes himself as a soldier of Islam. Last year he made a pilgrimage to Mecca, a supreme religious honour for a practicing Muslim, and won more admiration from his soldiers who regard their profession as part of their faith.

On becoming Chief of Staff of the Army in 1976, General Zia gave a new slogan to his troops: "Islam (Faith), Tagwa (Abstinence) and Jihad (Readiness to go to Holy War)."

The new ruler of 70 million Pakistanis is 5ft 6in tall. He has a thick, drooping moustache, is stockily built and only his glasses, which he wears for reading, belie his military image.

After serving for 19 years in different instructional, staff and command appointments, General Zia was promoted lieutenant-colonel in 1964 and appointed instructor at the military command and staff college at Quetta. He commanded a cavalry regiment from 1965 to 1968 and in that year he became a staff colonel in an armoured division.

He was promoted a brigadier in 1969 and given command of an armoured brigade. Three years later he took over the command of an armoured division with the rank of major-general. He was appointed one of the corps commanders in April, 1975, with the rank of lieutenant-general.

On March 1, 1976, he was selected by Mr Bhutto, the deposed Prime Minister, to succeed General Tikka Khan as Chief of Staff of the Pakistan Army.

General Zia has attended two courses for staff officers in the United States, one in 1959 and the other in 1963. He saw active service during the Second World War in Burma, Malaya and Indonesia.

A soldier with professional zeal and no personal political ambitions, General Zia helped Mr Bhutto at the height of the campaign against him last April by openly supporting the constitutionally established Government.

Kidnapped minister found dead

From Our Correspondent

Cairo, July 6.—Police today found the body of a former Egyptian Cabinet Minister kidnapped on Sunday by Muslim extremists. They said they had captured his killer and arrested all nine people involved in his kidnapping.

The battered corpse of Dr Muhammad Husain Zuhairi, aged 67, was discovered in a house in the Cairo suburb of Giza. Police said he had been blindfolded and shot through the left eye. Stab wounds on the body indicated he was tortured before he was killed.

His abductors were members of the fanatical Al-Fatkh Wa Hijra (Society for Repentance and Flight from Sin). The sect had demanded the release of 60 of its jailed adherents and payment of £200,000 in return for Dr Zuhairi's life.

The Interior Ministry said Dr Zuhairi, who was Minister for Religious Endowments until last year, would receive a state funeral attended by Mr Mamdouh Saleh, the Prime Minister, tomorrow.

Police said the alleged killer had confessed. The arrested members of the sect had been taken to the Kaia (castle) prison in Cairo. The body was found after police had early today arrested three student members of the sect, one of whom tried to swallow instructions that the remains were to be dumped in the Nile—Reuters and Agence France-Presse.

Israel trade unionists swing back to Labour

From Moshe Brilliant

Tel Aviv, July 6

Official results of the Histadrut (general federation of labour) elections, published today, showed that trade unionists who had backed Mr Menachem Begin's Likud group in the general election on May 1 swung back to the Labour Party.

The Histadrut elections, held on June 21, were significant because the voters constituted more than half the 1,772,000 citizens who voted in the parliamentary elections five weeks earlier.

The official tally today showed that the Labour Party in an alliance with the left-wing Mapam, pulled 507,235 votes, some 77,000 more than obtained in the general election. A study based on a public opinion poll showed that 18 per cent of Histadrut members who voted for Likud in May switched to Labour last month and another 23 per cent all stayed.

The result was not viewed here as indicating a decline in the popularity of the Prime Minister, who is associated primarily with international affairs and security. It was seen to reflect concern over Likud social and economic programme. Seats at the thirteenth national Histadrut congress were distributed in proportion to today's election results. The Labour alignment, which pulled 55.1 per cent, will thus retain control of the organisational governing bodies.

The Democratic Movement for Change obtained 8.02 per cent; Communists 3.3 per cent; Religious Workers 1.8 per cent; Independent Liberals 1.27 per cent and the left-wing modern group Shelly 1.1 per cent.

No grounds for action against Mr Abba Eban

From Moshe Brilliant

Tel Aviv, July 6

Professor Eban, the Attorney-General, announced tonight that he found no grounds for criminal action against Abba Eban, the former Foreign Minister, in connection with foreign currency accounts held in banks abroad.

Reacting to his decision, Attorney-General said he had received the evidence showing that Eban had acted in good faith and sincerely believed the accounts were for holding money abroad without restrictions.

Nevertheless, Professor Eban said the evidence showed that Eban had acted in good faith and sincerely believed the accounts were for holding money abroad without restrictions.

Malta exam delayed by hospital dispute

By John Roper

Health Services Correspondent

Final examinations of students in the medical school attached to St Luke's hospital, Malta, have been held up because three external examiners from Britain have been prevented from entering the hospital during the dispute between the Government and the Malta Medical Association.

The association has refused to accept a government move to make newly qualified doctors serve two years in state hospitals and is taking limited industrial action. This has been condemned by the Government, which has barred the striking doctors from the hospitals.

Sir John Croom, chairman of the Scottish Council of Postgraduate Medical Education and the former president of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh was one of the examiners invited by the university to conduct final examinations of 39 students. He said last night: "I marked the written papers but when I attended at St Luke's to conduct the oral part of the examination, the doors were locked against me."

A professor of surgery from Dundee and a consultant in gynaecology from Belfast were also unable to complete their examination of students.

Six-party programme for Italian Parliament

From Patricia Clough

Rome, July 6

The parliamentary whips of six parties today were carefully working out the phrasing of the legislative programme which will be presented to the Italian parliament for the first time in 30 years.

The programme, negotiated over the past three months by the six parties which directly or indirectly support the present Christian Democrat minority government, will be presented to the Chamber of Deputies next Tuesday and to the Senate the following week.

It will be the first time in Italian parliamentary history that a government programme has been presented, not by the Prime Minister, but by parliament.

Greek-EEC talks today

From Our Own Correspondent

Athens, July 6

Thanks to a personal intervention by President Giscard d'Estaing, the French objections that had blocked the preliminary exchanges on Greece's proposed entry into the EEC have been put aside and contacts are being resumed in Brussels on Friday. The Greek negotiating team, under Mr Vyrion Theodoropoulos, Secretary-General of the Foreign Ministry, left Athens today.

The Greeks were angered when France blocked the Community's reply to the Greek document on agriculture,

arguing that the Community's common agricultural policy would have to be revised to protect French growers of sensitive Mediterranean crops.

The French have since agreed to a non-committal reply which has already been delivered to the Greeks. It provides that the immediate application of the agricultural policy in the case of Greece would have to be examined in relation to its repercussions on crop reform plans and domestic costs. It left open the question of the length of the transition period for certain competitive Greek products.

In reply to a question, Mr Barnett said that the Government's own estimate was that the gross contribution to the European budget should be £810m in 1978, compared with £725m in 1977, and the receipts would be £285m in 1978 compared with £295m in 1977.

Mr Barnett was critical of the high proportion of the Community budget devoted to agricultural guarantees and agricultural guidance fund, which this year is likely to be between 66 and 72 per cent. But he had to confess that the council of finance ministers was powerless to do anything about this part of the budget because it was founded on policy decisions already taken by the council of agricultural ministers.

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New law threatens press freedom in Beirut

From Robert Fisk

Beirut, July 6

After enduring more than six months of censorship, Lebanese journalists are feeling a new and more formidable threat to their editorial freedom with the publication of a law which would allow the authorities to close down for ever newspapers which ignore the censor's instructions.

With unaccustomed courage, leader writers and editors have been complaining in their columns—columns which have, remarkably, remained almost untouched by the censor—that the new law represents the end of press freedom.

Mr Selim al-Hoss, the Lebanese Prime Minister, was today meeting representatives of the Press Syndicate, the journalists' union, in an attempt to prevent further criticism of the law.

The law was issued last Friday by legislative decree without reference to Parliament, after being approved by the Cabinet. It states that if a newspaper breaks the censorship, four times, the Government can cancel the paper's printing licence by administrative order.

The issues involved are not, of course, quite as clear-cut as they appear. Journalists in Lebanon have always based in the homey notion

that they had the most prolific press in the Arab world.

In so far as the newspapers represented the policies of different Arab states, this was probably true, but many papers—especially in the months before the civil war—received large subsidies from other nations, Iraq and Libya were prominent among those showing up the Beirut press with millions of pounds.

There is, therefore, some substance to the typical claim by one senior official of the Information Ministry this morning that the press plays its own particular role in stirring up the intercommunal hatreds that caused the war.

The press here always served the Arab nations, he said, "but it never served Lebanon."

This argument, however, looks less than conclusive to anyone who wanders into the printing rooms of the big Beirut dailies around midnight. Many papers are now printing hours late every night because the censor—announced in a pseudo-renewal of a ban on the eastern side of the city—will not allow printing until 4 a.m.

The influential independent daily *An Nahar*, for example, went on the streets four hours late today because the government officials did not complete their work until dawn. In

those last pre-dawn hours they cut from *An Nahar*:

(1) A report on a demonstration by university students;

(2) A report about civilians who occupied shops in the devastated commercial centre of Beirut;

(3) All references to southern Lebanon and the fighting there in a report of a statement by the Palestinian leader Mr Yassir Arafat;

(4) A report of a formal parliamentary question by an MP who wanted details of the recent street fighting between right-wing groups in east Beirut;

(5) A report of a battle in southern Lebanon;

(6) A communiqué by rightists criticising the new press law.

On Monday, Mr Hassan Twaini, the editor of *An Nahar*, telephoned a leading article to his newspaper from Paris. It was critical of the press law and the censor's ordered four paragraphs to be cut from it. *An Nahar* printed the original article without cuts and it is this kind of boldness which could bring down the Government's work in future.

The right-wing newspaper *Le Reveil* has already been suspended for one day because it published a communiqué by right-wing political parties demanding an end to the

Palestinian presence and suggesting that there would be no political future until the "military deterrent"—a clear reference to the mainly Syrian Arab League peace force—"has been removed from Lebanon."

One paragraph of the new law says that the Government must be allowed to examine the financial resources of each newspaper and must be given information about the source of any subsidy. Many journalists agree with this principle, although they question what action the Government can take if Libya chooses to pay for advertisements.

What they cannot accept is the threat of closure. "Every one in this country would like a cleaner press," one managing editor was saying this afternoon as he shuffled through the pile of newly-censored material on his desk. "But you can't have all things touching our freedom" without.

Sidon, July 5.—Armed clashes were reported today from three fronts in south Lebanon. Travellers reported shelling in the centres of Bing Jbell, Marjayoun and Yafra, all close to the Israeli frontier. Israeli fighter aircraft flew over the border region, high above the sporadic conflict.

Between Lebanese rightists and an alliance of leftists and Palestinian guerrillas.—Reuters.

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OVERSEAS

Spy charge
Briton seen
in Kampala
prison

From Our Correspondent
Nairobi, July 6
Mr. Robert Scanlon, the British-born engineer arrested in Uganda a month ago on a charge of spying, and Mr. Gerald Haring, a journalist working for *The Toronto Star*, who has not been heard of since flying to Uganda more than two weeks ago, are both alive in a prison in Kampala, according to reliable Ugandan sources.

Mr. Scanlon, who became a Ugandan subject in 1975 after helping to carry President Amin to a chair to illustrate the white man's burden in Africa, was alleged to have had a radio transmitter in his house. He had been importing radio equipment for President Amin's government.

Although President Amin said a month ago that he would be tried by a military tribunal and shot by a firing squad if found guilty, there has been no announcement about his whereabouts since.

It is now reliably reported that he is under arrest in Kampala. No moves appear to have been made to free him although he has not been formally charged.

Mr. Haring is also under arrest in Kampala, according to the same source, although attempts by the Canadian High Commission in Nairobi to obtain information on him have been unsuccessful.

Two Canadian diplomats travelled to Kampala last week in an attempt to establish what had happened in Kampala on March 13, and has not been heard of since. Mr. Elias, born in Ceylon, worked for the state-owned Agricultural Enterprises in Uganda until 1973, when foreign tea planters were ordered out.

He later worked in Rwanda and a few months ago set up an import-export business in Kampala with official approval. He was planning to marry an American woman attached to the American Embassy in Rwanda.

On March 13, she telephoned his hotel and was told he had not been there although she had spoken to him only a few days previously. Later, she was given a different story, that he had left the hotel with two Ugandans.

Uganda to admit UN team of investigators
Geneva, July 6.—President Amin has agreed to allow a United Nations mission to visit Uganda for an on-the-spot investigation of alleged human rights violations. Dr. Kurt Waldheim, the United Nations Secretary-General, said today.

It would follow up a mission by Mr. Abdourahman Fofah, an assistant secretary-general, who was sent to Uganda last April after the death of Archbishop Luján and two Canadian Ministers while under arrest in Kampala.

"It was agreed that a follow-up mission would go there, composed of a number of people from the secretariat, and they would look into the whole aspect of human rights," Dr. Waldheim told reporters in answer to questions at a press luncheon. But he gave no date for the visit.—Reuters.



Olivier Brice, a French fashion designer, works in his studio in Gisors on the imperial throne for Emperor Bokassa of the Central African Empire. It will have the shape of an eagle in bronze with a wing span of 10 feet.

Libreville summit brings sense
of unity to African states

From Nicholas Ashford
Libreville, July 6

Cynics in Africa—and they are many—used to say that the only word in the title of the Organization of African Unity was "African" as they included

up to was "of". By no stretch of the imagination, they said, could an assortment of countries whose only common denominator was the fact that they were situated on the same continent be graced with the term "organization". Nor were all the members "African" as they included Arabs and some predominantly Asian islands in the Indian Ocean. As for the word

"unity", the organization's annual summit meetings vividly demonstrated just how deeply divided the members were.

The near fiasco of last year's summit in Mauritius saw the organization reach its lowest point since it was formed in 1963 with members divided on a host of issues. During the past year however the organization—and Africa—has undergone something of a metamorphosis. The overriding impression left by the fourteenth summit meeting in Libreville, which ended yesterday, was a desire among African heads of state to achieve agreement.

In his closing speech, President Bongo of Gabon, the organization's new chairman, said that the four days of talks had passed in an atmosphere of "serenity, understanding and brotherhood". Few of those present disagreed despite some of the sharp words exchanged.

Mr. William Eteki, Mbomou, the OAU's secretary-general, commented when the proceedings were finally over: "Even if we were not united on all issues, the summit demonstrated the faith which African countries have in the unity of their continent." The conference was a success despite what the prophets of doom had predicted at the outset, he added.

The meeting did not begin very auspiciously with a number of states busily engaged in verbal battles against their neighbours. But in at least two cases—involving Ethiopia and Sudan and Chad

and Libya—the summit decided to appoint special commissions to investigate disputes. Agreement was also reached for a special meeting to examine the dispute between Morocco, Mauritania and Algeria over Western Sahara.

Mr. Eteki admitted that the summit had not actually solved any of these problems, "but at least we have set in motion the mechanism to resolve them in due course". Heads of state meetings were in any case not the best forums to deal with such disputes.

The meeting also reached agreement on that question of outside interference in the internal affairs of African states and on a Nigerian proposal to improve the machinery for mediating in future intra-African disputes. There was also agreement on the various southern African issues, notably on the question of recognition of the Patriotic Front in Rhodesia.

This decision must be seen in the light of African determination to avoid division. The final resolution was deliberately vague, but this could pose problems for the future.

A number of countries, notably those within the so-called "moderate" group, see the resolution purely as recognition of the Patriotic Front as the liberation movement fighting for the independence of Zimbabwe. But once independence has been achieved all political groups should, in their view, be allowed to take part in free elections.

Others see the resolution as effectively recognizing the Patriotic Front as an organization similar to Frelimo during the war for independence in Mozambique, and which will take over control of Rhodesia after independence. If the Frelimo example is anything to go by, there would be no question of the Patriotic Front holding elections until it had consolidated its position within the country and victory was assured.

Inevitably a considerable amount of horse trading was necessary to achieve the degree of agreement that marked the Libreville meeting.

Thus the "moderates", who dominated the proceedings from the beginning, appeared to have compromised on the Rhodesian issue in exchange for support from the "progressives" on questions such as the non-interference issues and some of the internal disputes.

The "moderates" also decided not to rock the boat by quietly forgetting any discussion on human rights, even though African leaders at the Commonwealth conference in June had been party to a resolution condemning the violation of rights in Uganda. Only a small number of leaders—including Sir Dawda Jawara of the Gambia—made even a passing reference to the subject.

The reason for this glaring omission is not hard to find. While Uganda and Ethiopia (both represented by heads of state) provide blatant examples of everyday violations of human rights, many other African leaders have too many skeletons in their own cupboards to risk criticizing their neighbours on this issue.

Mr. Eteki also noted that human rights were somewhat different to those of the West. There were some countries in Africa, for example, where it was generally accepted that a thief should have his ear cut off—something which Western countries would regard as an atrocity. "Either we must adjust to your standards or else you to ours."

The question now remains as to how well-founded this new sense of unity in Africa really is. Is it just a facade which will crack as soon as new pressures are exerted on the organization from without or new disputes arise between states? Or will Libreville go down as one of the milestones in contemporary African history when the OAU actually started to live up to its name?

A test will be the Lusaka summit on Western Sahara in October one of the most difficult problems facing the organization. If it can take that hurdle there is a good chance that the progress achieved in Libreville can be consolidated at the Khartoum summit in 1978.

Leading article, page 17

Text of resolution accusing rulers reaches London

Ghana's professional classes
lose faith in the military

By Kenneth Mackenzie

The degree to which the military regime in Ghana has lost the confidence of the professional classes is made clear in a remarkable document that has become available in London.

It is a text of a resolution passed two weeks ago by representatives of all professional bodies in Ghana. As has been reported, the resolution demanded that the military regime give way to some form of civilian rule by July 1, and threatened strike action.

Partly as a result of this, General Acheampong, the head of state, promised in a broadcast that a referendum on the form of government the country wanted would be held within nine months. There have been reports of only limited work stoppages by professional men.

It is the details of the resolution's accusations against the military regime that are interesting. The document says in part:

"In recent times the Government of the Supreme Military Council has shown by various acts and omissions that it has become increasingly incompetent to govern the country. It has become very evident that the Government has no regard for orderly progress laid down in our laws and regulations."

"The Government has placed in positions of trust . . . persons, most of whom are corrupt and/or incompetent, resulting in mismanagement of the economy of the country with its attendant hardship and suffering to the Ghana people. . . . The plight of the

average Ghanaian has steadily grown from bad to worse. . . . It has become almost impossible to publish any matter containing views opposed to those of the Government because the Government has heavily clamped down on the freedom of the press. . . . become the pattern of the Government to find scapegoats for its failures by dismissing professional men of high calibre from their posts whenever it finds itself in difficulties. . . ."

The document refers to the compulsory retirement of the Chief Justice, the Governor of the Bank of Ghana, the Commissioner for Income Tax and two professors of the Ghana Medical School. These had "shaken the confidence of both public officers at all levels and the people of this country, causing general demoralization. . . ."

"There has been considerable unrest and malaise in the country during the past six weeks and the people of the country have demonstrated their general dissatisfaction for the Government's mismanagement of the economy and its total disregard for the value of education by the following acts, namely:

"(a) demonstrations by students of the three universities
"(b) withdrawal of services by the Ghana Medical Association for the closure of the three universities
"(c) withdrawal of representations from the Ghana Bar Association from courts . . . following the premature retirement of the public officers mentioned above
"(d) withdrawal of services by the Ghana Medical Association following the compulsory retirement of two professors of the Ghana Medical School. . . ."

"(e) passing of resolutions and demonstrations by bank workers following the compulsory retirement of the Governor of the Bank of Ghana
"(f) passing of resolutions by the Convocation of the University of Ghana and the University of Science and Technology to express their loss of confidence in the Government and threatening to withdraw their services if the Government fails to resign."

The professional bodies whose officers attended the meeting that passed the resolution represented doctors, barristers, architects, engineers, plumbers, surveyors, chemists, accountants and veterinary surgeons.

In his broadcast promising a referendum, General Acheampong emphasized that the country needed peace and stability and that this could only be achieved by a systematic and orderly transfer of power from this regime to another. He appealed to all Ghanaians to co-operate to make this exercise a success.

He claimed his Government "by our twin policies of reconciliation and self-reliance have endeavoured to 'rebuild' our shattered economy and, what is more, to give the average Ghanaian faith in his ability to utilize the economic resources of his country for the improvement of his standard of living."

The general said certain groups had sought to disrupt this orderly development. "These groups have now, in desperation, resorted to the cowardly act of rumour-mongering, falsification of facts and downright incitement to rebellion."

Soviet-American
expedition to
Bermuda triangle

Halifax, Nova Scotia, July 6.—The Soviet research vessel

Victor Bugayev sails from here tomorrow as the start of a Soviet-American expedition to investigate the mysteries of the Bermuda triangle.

Another four Soviet ships and five American ones are due to take part this year and next in Project Polynésie, which, it is hoped, will shed some light on the disappearance of more than 50 ships and 20 aircraft in the area.

A Soviet scientist has advanced the theory that the Gulf Stream plays an important part in creating giant whirlpools which appear suddenly in this part of the Atlantic.—Agence France-Presse.

Two on 'trash bag' murder
charges may have killed 28

From Our Correspondent
New York, July 6

Two homosexuals yesterday appeared in court in Los Angeles on murder charges, and police said they might have been responsible for 28 deaths, although only 10 bodies had been recovered so far.

The accused are Patrick Kearney, until recently an electronics engineer for the Hughes Corporation, and David Hill, who is unemployed.

Police told the court that the two men met and picked up boys and young men in a number of the homosexual "cruising areas" around Los Angeles, drove them to isolated areas, shot them and dismembered them with knives and

hacksaws. The bodies were dumped by the roadside, often in the desert, in plastic trash bags.

Police began their investigation in April, 1975, when the first of the bodies was found. In March, they searched Mr. Kearney's flat and found a hacksaw with blood on the blade that matched that of the last victim found.

The two suspects fled when a warrant was put out for their arrest, but gave themselves up last Friday. A police spokesman said Mr. Kearney had complied with police requests by showing detectives "six possible sites where he may have disposed of bodies."

Police said they had no indication of what might have motivated the two suspects.

Poet tells
court of
'walled pit'
in prison

From Our Correspondent
Johannesburg, July 6

Breyten Breytenbach, the award-winning Afrikaans poet, described today how he began to "doubt my sanity" in the total isolation of the "walled pit" of his maximum security cell in Pretoria Central Prison.

He was giving evidence for the second day running at the Pretoria Palace of Justice where he is on trial under the Terrorism Act and 17 other charges under the Riotous Assemblies and Prisons Acts.

The offences are alleged to have been committed in the prison where he is already serving a nine-year sentence under the Terrorism Act which he began in November, 1975.

More than 200 spectators listened tensely as the slightly-built poet said he opted for imprisonment away from other political prisoners because he thought he would have more privileges. But it was a mistake, he said. He suffered from "abominable depression" and he told the prison psychiatrist it was affecting him physically and mentally.

When he was taken out of his cell to exercise, or to bathe, cleaners in the corridors turned their faces away. The grilles in other cell doors were gaped open. His food was placed outside his cell door and he said a warden told him there was a notice on the door for biding wardens from speaking to him.

He is alleged to have tried to bribe a warden to let him escape.

Mr. Breytenbach was arrested early in 1975 after he had returned to South Africa after years of self-imposed exile in Paris to organize white activists into bringing about radical change in South Africa.

Mr. Breytenbach told the court today that his conversations with a prison warden, Mr. Pieter Groenewald, with whom he is alleged to have plotted his escape, were "unrealistic prison talk."

Mr. Groenewald, the key state witness in the trial which began on June 20, was bitterly racist, Mr. Breytenbach said.

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Warning for Turkey over
Aegean manoeuvres

From Mario Modiano
Athens, July 6

The Greek Government has issued a warning to Turkey, which begins naval and air manoeuvres today, not to violate Greece's 10-mile air space over the Aegean Sea.

Turkey's manoeuvres will last until July 16. Because of uncertainties about the political makeup of Turkey's next coalition government, Athens has become sensitive over questions of security and sovereignty.

Officials here do not anticipate any tension during the manoeuvres and Turkish flight plans, which were submitted to Greece because it has overall responsibility for air traffic control over the Aegean, showed no intention to interfere with ordinary Greek air traffic with the islands.

However, Turkey recently challenged Greece's 10-mile air zone, which was first established 44 years ago, arguing that this should not exceed the six-mile limit of the territorial waters.

Greek officials said all Turkish flights in past manoeuvres had made it a practice to challenge the 10-mile zone, in order to put the matter on record, but there had not been any deliberate violations. They said some would be tolerated this time.

When the flight plans were submitted for the present manoeuvres, Greece, as usual, requested a modification, but Turkey declined and the Greek Government then issued an international warning saying it could not be held responsible for any mishaps.

Heavy prison sentences have been passed on five Turks who claimed to have lost their way and landed on Lesbos island yesterday. Each was jailed for three years for illegal entry.

Greek newspapers speculated that they might have been spying. Turkey accuses Greece of having fortified Lesbos and the other eastern islands in defiance of international treaties.

Hongkong may send jailed
soldiers back to Britain

From Our Correspondent
Hongkong, July 6

The British Army is to ask the Hongkong Government-in-Council to allow two British soldiers, convicted of the murder of a Chinese villager in February, to serve their life sentences in Britain.

Trooper Donald David Bassett and Gunner George William Parnock, both aged 39, had originally been sentenced to death, but yesterday Sir Murray Maclehoese, the Governor, commuted their sentences to life imprisonment.

This is normal procedure in Hongkong—the anger of most local Chinese, both Communists and Nationalists, who traditionally insist on death for murder.

Under unofficial instructions from Whitehall, however, the Hongkong Government, while officially retaining the death penalty, has been compelled, since the abolition of hanging in Britain, to grant a reprieve to two murderers after they have been formally sentenced to death.

Legal authorities are vainly exercising pressure on the Government to abolish the death penalty and end the charade. It is feared that such a decision could inflame racial dissent.

Only British soldiers convicted in Hongkong and not civilian expatriates, are entitled to serve their prison sentences in Britain.

The growth of
two classic styles of sherry.

Today, as you read your newspaper, white Palomino grapes are gradually ripening on the gently rolling hills around Jerez de la Frontera.

They will be ready for harvesting in September. A critical time, for if picked too soon the harvest would not have reached its full potential; picked too late and the grapes would have withered in the heat of the Spanish sun.

After harvesting the grapes will be pressed, then the mosto (juice) allowed to ferment freely for a while in casks within

the cool, vaulted bodegas.

Certain mostos will develop flor (yeast on the surface of the young wine), others will not. Only those that do will ultimately become finos or amontillados.

The classic fino is very light in colour and very dry to taste, with a delicate bouquet. Luncheon Dry is just such a fino, and is best served lightly chilled as it is in Jerez itself.

The classic amontillado is richer in colour and medium dry to taste, having taken on a particular nuttiness of the wood. Such is the character of Club Amontillado.

LUNCHEON DRY & CLUB AMONTILLADO
from Harveys of Bristol

OVERSEAS

South-East Asia wants sphere of peace despite policy clashes

Singapore, July 6.—The Association of South-East Asian Nations (Asean) is ready to create a sphere of peace, stability and prosperity encompassing the whole of South-East Asia. Mr. Adam Malik, the Indonesian Foreign Minister, said today.

"We are fully aware that overall cooperation will involve countries with different systems of governments and even opposing ideologies," he said. But response to gestures of "friendship has been reserved," suggesting a lingering feeling of suspicion as to the true objective of Asean. Mr. Malik said when he addressed delegates attending the Asean foreign ministers' meeting.

However, he added, this negative attitude could be changed over a period of time by the exchange of information. This would also lead to the acceptance of concept of a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in South-East Asia.

Asean was dedicated to the maintenance of peace, freedom and independence unimpeded, Mr. Malik said. Asean's dialogue with the European Economic Community, Australia, New Zealand, Canada and Japan continued to make headway. A meeting between the United States and Asean would be convened soon.

The Indo-China states were not ready to enter into any kind of relations with Asean on a regional basis, Mr. Adam Malik said. The Malaysian Foreign Minister, told the delegates. "My discussions with the leaders of Indo-China recently indicate that they are looking forward to closer bilateral relations with all the countries of South-East Asia."

He called upon members to develop bilateral relations with Indo-China "to minimise misunderstanding, doubts and suspicion."

Dr Upadit Pachariyankun, the Thai Foreign Minister, said the goal of free trade and complementary economic integra-

tion among Asean countries was desirable, but this must be balanced "where gains and losses are evened out." It was a complex process that would require time and patience.

However, he said, his delegation endorsed efforts to bring about preferential trading arrangements within Asean. "The foreign policy of Thailand aims at seeking friendly cooperation and understanding with all countries, irrespective of differences in the political, social or economic systems," he said.

Dr Carlos Romulo, the Philippines Foreign Minister, said they needed "to improve, through reciprocal initiatives, our means of relating to the countries that make up Indo-China."

Mr. Sinarathnam Rajaratnam, the Singapore Foreign Minister, said anti-colonialism and cold war themes had faded but the triumph of nationalism had led to many conflicts and quarrels that were used by the superpowers in their rivalry. "Today this battleground is in Africa and the Middle East and it could shift to our region should we provide the opportunities."

In future, great powers would seek friends and allies on the basis of national interest and not on "irrelevant ideological affinities," he said. The Carter Administration, though dedicated to non-communism, is interested not in liberating countries which lack internal strength or will go communist but in counter-acting any threat which leads to a communist bloc in Asia.

The United States might not be happy to see countries turn to communism, but if it had to, it would seek peaceful co-existence with the communist bloc.

These were fundamental changes that had taken place in the international climate which must be noted by Asean as it charted its course for the years ahead, he said.

SPORT

Golf

Schroeder casts his evening shadow

By Peter Ryde
Golf Correspondent

The 106th Open golf championship opened yesterday with a fanfare of trumpets and a roll of drums. The weather and the setting at Turnberry were superb and immediately behind the first round leaders, John Schroeder, of the United States, on 66 and Martin Foster, of Yorkshire, on 67, are four recent winners of the championship, who all finished under the par of 70. They were Nicklaus, Watson, Trevino and Miller.

The inevitable delays of a first round and some high scoring at the start of the day made some rounds as long as five hours, and it was nearly 14 hours after play had started that Schroeder came in with 66, the lowest of the day and therefore a record for the course. In the still of the evening, interrupted only at the 14th by the last of 4,000 cars returning the last of 16,500 spectators home, he went out in 35 and came back in 31, making the best nine and finishing them with two birdies as Nicklaus had done.

From the back of the 106th he slipped in for a birdie which was to prove a turning point. He was three feet from the 11th hole for another, and he held his score of two under until the final two holes. At the 17th he came out of a bunker to one foot and at the last, hit a short iron to five feet for the day's lead.

John, whose father Ted won Wimbledon in 1949, turned golf professional in 1959. He had little success until this year when he has finished second in two tournaments. He has 36th in the Order of Merit, his best yet.

The best of the European challenge, apart from Foster, was 68, by Baldestro, of Spain, who included significantly 15 pars and only one stroke dropped, Tommy Fleetwood on 70, and Nick Faldo on 71.

The striking feature of the first day's play was the number of potential winners among the leaders. A joker for leaders was the triumph of Nicklaus, Watson, Trevino and Baldestro, each of whom had won the Open, and the stars are content to be tucked in behind the lead for a round or two. Yesterday's scoreboard, with Nicklaus, Watson, Trevino, Miller, Trevino and Baldestro closed right up on the leader, John Schroeder, looked like an open scorecard with one round to go. Foster's brilliant effort is surprising only in that this year he dropped back to 32nd last year, he dropped back to 32nd this year to 66th position before the Open. Lewie Maier, who saw more of his outstanding performance, writes about it in the adjacent column.

The weather seemed determined to approve the choice of Turn-



Me and my shadow: Jack Nicklaus (right) and Gary Player contemplate their putts on the eighth green.

berry for the event. The hills across the water were veiled in the lightest of pale blue mists, promising another hot day, but a sharp breeze from the north-east slightly ruffled the sea and sent early scores soaring. The onward half became tough and when the wind blows hard from that quarter, it can be the longest and most punishing holes in the world.

But the breeze, though it last and by about 10.30, was worth more to him than the same was true of Korda, who has expressed himself deeply keen to win here, and who came home in 32 to transform the score.

In two different respects the day remained surprising. One was the pace of the greens, partly

because they had been cut right down at the last moment, and partly because they still looked deceptively green. They became slick rather than fast, but they could well become more polished, and then about green that slope will call for a delicate touch. The other surprise was the size of the gathering. They were scattered all over the course from an early hour, filling the stands well and peering in unlikely places on the open-sided valleys.

In company with Player and McEvoy, Nicklaus had an unremarkable outward half before the wind had died away. It was cautious rather than tentative, but any fears that he might again be going to give himself much to do after his first round were dispelled by an inward half of 31, which started and finished with

two birdies. He had dropped two strokes at the eighth, driving into the hole, and putting, so he was only on his third shot that the ball ran back to the front of the green. Having to putt over a 15-foot hole, he appealed to the nearby official, who arrived at a brief pace, on the assumption that he would putt and be ready to receive the ball to Nicklaus's satisfaction. Three putts followed, but Nicklaus held a putt back on the ninth green from five feet to save his par, which he later considered important to his morale.

A short iron to six inches and a five-iron to eight feet gave him birdies at the next two holes. A long hole at number 12, which he had to putt to reach the hole, the seventeenth green for his birdie, and at the eighteenth he held his longest putt, more than 20 feet, for another. Much of his success was due to his putting, which he explained, "by the positioning of the flagstick, which offered no incentive to go straight for the hole. They were indeed as tough as I have seen them on the first day of a championship. For the first time that I remember, I had to putt to reach the hole, and I was not a good putter."

Poor McEvoy, sandwiched between Nicklaus and Player, had a nervous wrecking day. It was not the crowd that upset him, but simply being so close to greatness, avoiding the close of their putt and so on. What I needed was two or three holes to steady me and let me know I knew how to putt. He had a long time to wait for his moment; he was inside his illustrious opponents at the last three holes, and that day one of the best in the seventeenth, where he holed from 18ft for an eagle.

The crowd, appreciating how he felt, gave him a big hand. They had applause, too, for Henry Cotton, who slipped almost unnoticed on the first tee to a start of last week in Aberdeen and, while there, gratefully digested some comments from Peter Alliss on the subject of ball flight. At your elbow, he said, "you must use your hands and arms, keep your body still." Alliss had cited Tom Weiskopf as a ball golfer who remained beautifully steady over the ball and had gone on to indicate that he felt Peter Oosterhuis's problems had stemmed from the fact that he was letting his body take over.

The final boost Foster needed to prepare him for this open had come from Hubert Green on Tuesday. On the seventeenth, in their practice round together, the Englishman had ventured to ask Green what he thought of his action—and the American Open champion had replied that his

How Green gave new confidence to Foster

By Lewie Maier

It is only a fortnight ago that Martin Foster, who, on 67, is a stroke behind the leader, John Schroeder, going into the second round of the Open, felt that he had reached the "end" of his professional career. His year had started badly in that a plan to go out to America and stay with Hubert Green before playing these tournaments by way of a prelude to the European tour had come to nothing. The Mark McCormack organization, which he was in the process of joining at that time, had said that they would get him the necessary invitational—but there was a crossing of wires somewhere along the line and it transpired, too late, that Foster was not included in the fields.

The Vorthkottman was thus ill-prepared for circumstances and that combined with the fact that everyone was expecting him to start on where he left off last year, badly affected his game. By such a long way, did Foster miss the cut in the Open at Moor. He had thought, at the end of the first day, that he was working along the right lines, but when the next morning, his first half dozen shots had been "lousy" and he had walked away, lit a cigarette, and decided that the only thing for it was to rebuild his swing from scratch.

This he did—and no sooner had a friend and fellow golfer, John Hammond, advised that he was swinging more like he had done in 1976, than the confidence began to flow once more. He won 2400 in a round-robin tournament involving such as Jack Newton and Brian Barnes, but the start of last week in Aberdeen and, while there, gratefully digested some comments from Peter Alliss on the subject of ball flight. At your elbow, he said, "you must use your hands and arms, keep your body still." Alliss had cited Tom Weiskopf as a ball golfer who remained beautifully steady over the ball and had gone on to indicate that he felt Peter Oosterhuis's problems had stemmed from the fact that he was letting his body take over.

The final boost Foster needed to prepare him for this open had come from Hubert Green on Tuesday. On the seventeenth, in their practice round together, the Englishman had ventured to ask Green what he thought of his action—and the American Open champion had replied that his

swing was less "wristy" than last year, and that he had better "be a young Australian who was so far below his best yesterday, had said, on the eve of the tournament, that the championship would be won and lost on the par three. Foster, yesterday, was two under par for the short holes, having made a two at each of the fourth and sixth.

Out in 34 against the par of 35, the former boys' champion picked up his first birdie on the inward half of the 440 yards 14th. You must play for the fat of the green when the hole, as was the case at the 14th, was tucked away behind the bunker. On this occasion, though he played bravely, he did not hit the perfect five-iron to eight feet.

He was in the water at the 16th but, after a 17th tee, picked up as well as his birdie would allow, and went on to hole from seven yards for nothing, which was a fine feat. Back in the Underway, he had much admired the way in which Manuel Piñero had rapped his putts. Foster himself had for long been a "lag putter", but after watching Piñero, had come to the conclusion that his own method was not right for the broader, bladed grass of modern greens. When, this week, he realized that players like Watson, who Green also used a lag stroke, had fared so well, and so far it has paid off.

Tee-off times

Starting times for leading players today include: 10.30: Hubert Green, 11.00: Jack Newton, 11.30: Brian Barnes, 12.00: Peter Alliss, 12.30: Tom Weiskopf, 1.00: Lewie Maier, 1.30: Gary Player, 2.00: Nicklaus, 2.30: Watson, 3.00: Trevino, 3.30: Miller, 4.00: Korda, 4.30: Baldestro, 5.00: Fleetwood, 5.30: Maier, 6.00: Oosterhuis, 6.30: Hammond, 7.00: Cotton, 7.30: Maier, 8.00: Oosterhuis, 8.30: Hammond, 9.00: Cotton, 9.30: Maier, 10.00: Oosterhuis, 10.30: Hammond, 11.00: Cotton, 11.30: Maier, 12.00: Oosterhuis, 12.30: Hammond, 1.00: Cotton, 1.30: Maier, 2.00: Oosterhuis, 2.30: Hammond, 3.00: Cotton, 3.30: Maier, 4.00: Oosterhuis, 4.30: Hammond, 5.00: Cotton, 5.30: Maier, 6.00: Oosterhuis, 6.30: Hammond, 7.00: Cotton, 7.30: Maier, 8.00: Oosterhuis, 8.30: Hammond, 9.00: Cotton, 9.30: Maier, 10.00: Oosterhuis, 10.30: Hammond, 11.00: Cotton, 11.30: Maier, 12.00: Oosterhuis, 12.30: Hammond, 1.00: Cotton, 1.30: Maier, 2.00: Oosterhuis, 2.30: Hammond, 3.00: Cotton, 3.30: Maier, 4.00: Oosterhuis, 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SPORT

Rugby Union

Beaumont called in as Lions make five changes in the pack

Christchurch, July 6.—The second row forward, Bill Beaumont, who was flown out as a replacement after the start of the tour, was today named in the 22-man Lions team for the second test against the All Blacks on Saturday. Beaumont, who was flown out as a replacement after the start of the tour, was today named in the 22-man Lions team for the second test against the All Blacks on Saturday.



Beaumont: joins up with Brown in Lion's pack.

much criticism of local refereeing by the Lions management and Mr. Duff's performance will be watched with interest. He was something of a surprise choice not having been on the panel of referees for the first international.

Equestrianism

Hartill's confidence not misplaced

By Pamela Macgregor-Morris
Fred Hartill's 13-year-old Irish horse, Penwood Foremill, one of the greatest personalities in the character of a champion horse, won the event, sponsored by Guinness Cognac, at the Royal Show at Sandown yesterday. He was ridden, as he has been during the last three months, by the 27-year-old Geoffrey Giddard, who, since he was six, has been his rider. The horse had been ridden since he was six by his owner, and others of similar kind.

run of success was halted when Nick Skelton on Everest Louisiana, going first in the national championship, had the gate down and Fred Edgar was in the water with Everest Amigo. His wife, Elizabeth, was clear on Everest Wallaby, but in the jump off of 15 against the clock, was relegated to sixth place with the fastest four faults. The last fence of planks, following the double of over to parallel, caught out Peter Robinson's Grebe, Lynn Chapman's Rockefeller and Malcolm Pyrah on Law Court, before Giffard Fletcher and Cool Caster pulled off the first clear round in 46.5sec. This was good enough to hold Tony Newbery and Warwick III, who are no laggards, but finished 2.2sec slower. Then Foremill, who has a deceptive turn of foot and went the shortest way, came to the front in 40.9sec and was never headed.

Football

UEFA will not permit Kiev change

Brunswick, West Germany, July 6.—The European Football Union (UEFA) has approved the West German first division club, Eintracht Brunswick, who have received a possible Russian move to change the club's UEFA Cup opposition.

Giles fails to appear for Saudi Arabia meeting

Johnny Giles failed to appear for a meeting with Jimmy Hill yesterday, when he was to have decided on a £15,000-a-year offer to become head of Saudi Arabia's football. Giles did not turn up. We are now waiting to hear from him to see if he is coming.

Cycling

Thurau looks eight stages ahead to Freiburg win

Bordeaux, July 6.—Dietrich Thurau, the Tour de France cycling discovery, today set his sights on a triumph at Freiburg in his native West Germany to crown his early summer success in the race. The popular young rider, who has won three of the last four stages, is looking for a record sixth win in the race.

Tennis

Tom Gullikson surprised by Feaver

Newport, Rhode Island, July 6.—Britain's John Feaver beat the American, Tom Gullikson, 7-5, 6-3, in the first round of the Hall of Fame Tennis tournament here. Gullikson's twin brother, Tim, reached the last 16 at Wimbledon.

Athletics

Quax keeps promise of record in 5,000m

Stockholm, July 6.—Dick Quax, of New Zealand, kept his promise to better the 5,000 metres world record, clocking 13 min 12.9 sec, one tenth of a second under the five-year-old world mark of Emiel Puttemans, of Belgium. Four New Zealanders have been within a second of breaking the world record here so it was about time someone did it, Quax exclaimed after the race here last night.

Gymnastics



Strong-arm stuff: members of China's gymnastic team at Wembley in practice for their British tour.

Rugby League

Fairbairn may accompany Wright on flight home

Sydney, July 6.—Stuart Wright, injured Rugby League winger, will return home on Monday. Stuart's twin brother, Phil, who has shown outstanding form at lock throughout the tour, left the field during the team's 45-minute training spell this morning, but he said that he wanted only a light run today to give his injured ankle a chance to heal.

Baseball

AMERICAN LEAGUE: New York Yankees 5, Cleveland Indians 4. Baltimore Orioles 6, Detroit Tigers 5. St. Louis Cardinals 4, Chicago White Sox 3. NATIONAL LEAGUE: Philadelphia Phillies 4, New York Mets 3. Pittsburgh Pirates 6, San Diego Padres 4. Houston Astros 7.



Residential property

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4 roomed detached house. 4 bedrooms, kitchen and bathroom. Computed throughout. Quiet cul-de-sac, well kept garden, off street parking. £20,000. Telephone 01-252 4808.

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FINE COMMERCIAL ARABLE FARM
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SPORT

Racing

Newmarket stables to forge further links in Italian connexion

By Michael Phillips

Racing Correspondent.

Strid, by far and away the best three-year-old colt in training in Italy this year, is due to arrive in this country today to complete his preparation for the King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Diamond Stakes at Ascot on July 23.

Unbeaten after seven races in Italy, three of which were last year, Strid has been trained there with conspicuous success by C. Benigni. Now the task of putting the finishing touches to his preparation for the big Ascot race has been entrusted to the young Italian, Luca Cusani, who has been training at Newmarket for the past two seasons.

Often it is difficult to know what to make of Italian form, but Strid's defeat of the best French mare, Infra Green, in the Gran Premio di Milano makes him a good horse by international standards. Another Italian horse to come to England and to Newmarket in particular recently is the good old mare, who has just joined Henry Cecil's stable to be trained for the Sussex Stakes at Goodwood. Cecil has won this race for the past two years with Bolkonsky and Wollow and although he has had Ovac for only a week he already knows enough about him to be hopeful that he will acquire himself well at Goodwood.

Yesterday I saw Ovac move nicely on the all-weather gallop at Newmarket alongside Lucky Wednesday, who is certainly none the worse for his hard and unswerving race against Arslan in the Eclipse Stakes at Sandown Park last Saturday. Cecil intends starting Lucky Wednesday like his chance against the Mistle, Strid and company in the King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Diamond Stakes, provided that the ground does not become too firm.

Sadly one equine star who will not be seen in action this month after all is Vincent O'Brien's crack two-year-old, Solinus, who looked like a man among boys at Royal Ascot when he dominated the race for the Coventry Stakes.

In common with a number of two-year-olds in training at Baldryville Solinus has a slight temperature and a runny nose and he will now have to forego his attempt to win either the Prix Robert Papin at Maisons-Laffitte or the Richmond Stakes at Goodwood, both of which he was expected to win. But O'Brien is still hopeful that Solinus will be back in full work in time for him to make an issue of either the Coventry Stakes at York or the Prix Moray at Deauville.

Today O'Brien will be at Newmarket to see how his crack two-year-old, Marisflyer, is getting on. Marisflyer, who won the July Cup, is a half-brother of Marisbees, who won the same trophy in 1975. Marisflyer has twice failed

to last a mile this season so the probability is that he will be sent to the races over only six furlongs today. If Marisflyer can finally manage to do on the race-course what he has consistently shown himself capable of doing at home he will be well on his way to success.

At the same time, however, he will still have to be every bit as good as O'Brien has always insisted it is to beat the Love Me, who made so many friends when he won the Cock and Orrey Stakes at Royal Ascot. Mandrake Major, Gentleman and King of Macclesfield all finished behind Haverford in the King's Stakes Stakes there, but Haverford is not certain to be as effective over six furlongs as he has always shown himself to be over five.

By running both Lady Mere and River Dane Robert Santer is making a determined bid to win the Child Stakes. It could be said that Lady Mere is at an advantage over her rival who is trained in France, because she will be ridden by the incomparable Pigott this afternoon, whereas River Dane, who has been in the country for only a week, is comparatively little about racing at Newmarket. However, I am tempted to take a chance with River Dane on the fast ground that she will show.

River Dane has already won the Prix Sandringham at Chantilly this year and her form overall may be marginally better than that boasted by Lady Mere, who won the Princess Elizabeth Stakes at Epsom in the spring and then finished third in the Irish 1,000 Guineas and fourth in the Jersey Stakes at Royal Ascot. It would be as well to remember that River Dane was runner-up to Blushing Groom in the Prix Robert Papin last year.

Heaven knows third time in this race last year, but on form she has much the same sort of chance as Princess Smile and Red Letter Day, at least judged on the way they did in the Prix Robert Papin. However, if you recall the way that Heaven Knows won the Earl of Sefton Stakes on the Rowley Mile course in April when she beat Lord Helms, Lucky Wednesday and Vikings she has a favourite's chance. However, there is a slight temperature and a runny nose and he will now have to forego his attempt to win either the Prix Robert Papin at Maisons-Laffitte or the Richmond Stakes at Goodwood, both of which he was expected to win. But O'Brien is still hopeful that Solinus will be back in full work in time for him to make an issue of either the Coventry Stakes at York or the Prix Moray at Deauville.

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Royal Harmony (centre) wins the July Stakes from Manor Farm Boy (left) and Royal Pinnacle.

Mood the key to Royal Harmony

By Michael Seely

Sun Prince continued on his way towards establishing himself as a stallion of the future when Royal Harmony won the July Stakes at Newmarket yesterday. This success, followed hard on the heels of another of his Moon Sammy, besides Kolymsky, was on Tuesday.

Sun Prince, who now stands at the Casle Hyde stud, was an admirably tough and consistent animal when trained by Dick Hern. In three seasons racing, he had the remarkable record of winning 11 of 12 races, including the 1,000 Guineas, the 2,000 Guineas, the 3,000 Guineas, the 4,000 Guineas, the 5,000 Guineas, the 6,000 Guineas, the 7,000 Guineas, the 8,000 Guineas, the 9,000 Guineas, the 10,000 Guineas, the 11,000 Guineas, the 12,000 Guineas, the 13,000 Guineas, the 14,000 Guineas, the 15,000 Guineas, the 16,000 Guineas, the 17,000 Guineas, the 18,000 Guineas, the 19,000 Guineas, the 20,000 Guineas, the 21,000 Guineas, the 22,000 Guineas, the 23,000 Guineas, the 24,000 Guineas, the 25,000 Guineas, the 26,000 Guineas, the 27,000 Guineas, the 28,000 Guineas, the 29,000 Guineas, the 30,000 Guineas, the 31,000 Guineas, the 32,000 Guineas, the 33,000 Guineas, the 34,000 Guineas, the 35,000 Guineas, the 36,000 Guineas, the 37,000 Guineas, the 38,000 Guineas, the 39,000 Guineas, the 40,000 Guineas, the 41,000 Guineas, the 42,000 Guineas, the 43,000 Guineas, the 44,000 Guineas, the 45,000 Guineas, the 46,000 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Irving Wardle

Michael Church

The transportation of Shakespeare to Ruritania, British India and other exotic locations is now such a commonplace that the real novelty is to halt the time machine and allow him a slight on home ground.

Such, I make it, is the view of Peter Dewes, Chichester's director-elect in this otherwise nondescript revival assembling to the fanfares of Monteverdi's *Orfeo*, Rome, turns one in the likeness of a cheeky Tudor crowd under the surveillance of volitionally-breeched dignitaries, squiring the director-elect to swell the Chichester aisles with raucous civic shout.

Often with this play, the early scenes promise more than the production goes on to deliver. The off-stage build-up for Caesar's first entrance is genuinely momentous, and when he does arrive, the Pinkie Jacks, wearing municipal, heralded by a half-captain, whip-brandishing Antony, it is a shock. Instead of some glibly recognizable dictator, Nigel Stock presents an historical enigma: a stiff portrait of an Elizabethan encased in a multi-coloured suit and little piggy eyes swivelling suspiciously around the assembled company.

Here is something worth sticking to, and Mr Stock removes the mask with artful deliberation, allowing the imperial facade to crack into a

ugly pattern, the pretext for assassination emerges as actual motive.

Interest of this kind is to be found elsewhere in show. Consume notwithstanding, the other principals over as generalized crea- of Shakespearean.

Charles Keating's Antony a dashing, spartan, pirate when it comes to the politics, lacks the igniting the As for the central part, shy Gery Bond's Brutus, short romantically opened waist, appears as a spl public school innocent, lacking in the moral ast with which he enforces i fared decisions. Charles Cassius, splenic and fas way, opens on a new note of wistfulness, iron mous sound and fury.

The failure of this p ship must also be ascrib the production, which chance after chance in tl (such as the old poet's ruction) is not for this reason, but for this reason, with Octavi define it. Mr Dewes spre mob thin over the hous when they do congrega the murder of Clina. the is unusually tame. Also, poor sound for this reason, to double the parts with bun-fareer some of whom appear i in the manipulation o dresses.

The 'good guys'

porting badly misused. Several black and Americans, most either black or brown, are now sitting in jail under sentence of death; the first executions may be imminent. We were introduced to a number of these people and to the lawyers who, in Los Angeles, defend them free of charge.

When lawyers, an idealistic but verbose bunch, talked about the irrationality of the death penalty, the injustice of its application, and the danger of its splitting American society apart as Vietnam did 10 years ago, we saw a certain man-of-faith meeting another as a fellow traveler. The dignified mother; we saw doomed faces behind bars and also the gas chamber, neat, green, and shiny.

What this self-indulgent flight entirely lacked was any awareness of the kind of background information needed to make sense of the surface details. Were Public Defenders the scapegoats or the rule in American courts? How many of the prisoners sentenced to death would ever live to see the end of their life? On exactly what grounds was Herbert Gates found guilty? We should have been told.

Last week's documentary *The Ruthless Men Story*, used its grinding, punched-out music to give us some insight into the true ghostliness of capital punishment. Let us hope Thompson repeat it soon.

"The things I remember was the cheering and the booing, which was all very bewildering. When I got on stage I didn't know what I was hearing. It was only afterwards that I realized I had committed sacrilege. Thus Sam Wanamaker marks the first night of his productions of *La Forza del Destino* which set the Royal Opera House-arrogant one evening in the autumn of 1962, to November 1963. Good audiences are more taciturn.

Sam - Wanamaker, whom theatre-goers may remember as Redgrave's partner in *Winter Journey*, or as the logo to the ageing Robinson's Obello in the 1959 Savoyard production, is now the cent guard of the production of *La Forza del Destino*. Sir

laughing all the time a ding me on the back a ing: "Don't worry, it'll right."

As it turns out, immensity approach to opera pr is well suited to the w composer, whose ope notoriously dense in i tellectual and imagin gness. It takes a r create fine things. If y create either an-empti prehensibility or an- ual/verbal one you're end up with confused people rejecting a s. I don't properly stand. Tippett is a v erite writer, and I doesn't know how things in his ope

Stanley Reynolds

Anyone who has ever sunk in the doldrums of reviewing new fiction will have a soft spot in their hearts for West Indian writing, for black writing, for writing that comes from the new countries of the Commonwealth, for writing that comes from the new English-speaking world. How unbelievably cool and chic it is. But what does one do with a piece of work like Michael Abbensett's *Roadrunner*? Mr Abbensett is a black

He is a successful fellow but where does his money come from? It comes from arms dealing, a fact that was revealed by his old mother (Nadia Catusca) lies dying. The moral of the story of arms as a marketing of death was brought out, took a long time telling, it was very boring in the telling. The only saving grace would have been some good black language. But here they were, all these black men, talking just as we do, with the same words, the same language like that comedy series *The Fosters*, like a stereotypical black situation comedy which had somehow lost its way and its sense of humour.

William: Maine

Harrison's Birtwistle's new piece for the National Theatre, *Down*, is strictly music-theatre in that by no stretch could it pass for an opera. It involves four musicians and five actors; all of them sing and play instruments and speak; the actors also mime and dance.

Yes, Tony Harrison's text is not a play, rather a ballad, a meditation designed with ritualistic action. The genre will not easily be pigeon-holed, but the piece is musical and theatrical and absorbing as well.

two sisters, fair and dark, are described in several alternative versions, like variations on a phrase. When a short version of the story ends, razz and music and spectacle return to the beginning of another version, like a reprise.

After the intermission, the tale of two sisters has become a fuller saga, including a sophisticated but earthy modern rhymed version of the drowned sister's pillage by the Miller and his Neiderhaus varlet (comic but stylistically excrement, I think), and ending with the gruesome fate of the jealous dupe.

Birtwistle's music for the text is essentially simple, ranging from rhythmic speech in re-

The musical return to naïveté as described, may suggest Cas Orff, but Birtwistle's music for *Bow Down* is gentler and freer of Orff's mindless repetitiousness, nor is the invention consciously folkish, as was constantly the case with Orff. The music fully sums up the near horror, singing and strumming all the variations of Hector's death that he had collapsed before setting down the lines that have come down to posterity without variants that someone would find illuminating.

Walter Donohue's production cares for variety of mood, jolting to dispel gloomy show now and then, and the music, by gesturing, a diversity of declamation. The scene in which the Blind Harper refashions the

with Erik Satie's music
live, and Repertoire

an almost silent, mined part of Maurice Kagel's opera at Staatstheater, very convincing. Stunned and smartly entranced. Good traditional poems, readily accrue local variants. *Boulevard* is based on the old and popular ballad of the two sisters; *Ettanorje* is only one famous version of it. Breviary of the librettist's uses the musical component, some mutated Scandinavian (surely for purposes of distancing and mystery), as well as English and Scots.

It is already a musical process. The sailor's gifts to the

from playing sax pipes, in chords (which the performers squating in a circle, Stockwell's stirring may be recalled), to solo settings of the text and melodious instrumental solos or duets and to arie or violent drumming.

harp is grandly and movingly staged, doubtless with help from Judith Paris who plays the dark sister, directed by dance and indeed from Moray Hood whose versatility is fully exploited in the fair sister or other scenes as well as this one.

A brilliant performer

Billy Connolly
Rainbow

Ned Chaillet

Billy Connolly's Extragananza 1977 consists of everything Billy Connolly by himself. Before he appears to break the

Some of the stories even happen to be old ones, but in his peculiarly graphic and levitatorial speech, his hilarious acrimony of his stories' characters, he conveys more than regional wit, and something more special than any other contemporary comedian.

His songs, with their folk virtues of rhyme and rhythm

lyrics which they c

sexy they can make you go blind and let their "readie" dance two Morris dances. They are a joyful presence, but for the sake of the stage, they are the "readie" of the imagination, there is no comparison to Connolly.

Striding on in banana boots, with rainbow braces pulling up his leotards, he transcends the label of Glaswegian comedian from the beginning. Glasgow sparks many of the stories he tells, from bouts with the police to tales of Rangers and Celtic.

Aliah, drift in uncharted directions to the limits of scatology. It will not interest everyone to read his graphic report of a sexual encounter with a woman in a curry, nor will everyone know how to answer the question "Have you ever thought of being a pervert?" Connolly has answers, confessions, lies and jokes and the most unfettered imagination on the British stage. He is a brilliant performer.

Sadler's, Wells Royal Ballet began a three-week season in the Big Top on Jesus Green, from August 15 to August 26, with the performance of Queen's Silver Jubilee Celebrations. The use of a tent enables the company to visit Cambridge for the first time since 1967.

Nine ballets will be presented in August 26 there, including the first performance by Sadler's Wells of *Concerto Barocco* by George Balanchine. The ballet, set to a score by Johann Sebastian Bach, was created for a Latin-American

tour of Ballet Caravan in 1941. The repertoire will also include performances of *Aurora's Wedding* from the Shostakovich *Chencha* Suite, *La Fille Mal Gardée* by Coppola, *Raymonda Act III*, *Les Sylphides* and *The Two Pigeons*.

Principal dancers appearing in Cambridge will be David Gonslow, Margaret Barber, Elaine Goss, and the young main, Desmond Kelly, Vyvian Lorpayne, Carl Myers, Peter O'Brien, Lois Strike and Marietta Teat. Gakina Samsonova dances a guest artist.

LSO/Atherton

Festival Hall

Joan Chissell

The centrepiece of the LSO's programme under David Atherton was a real beauty. Light, — Tchaikovsky's *B-flat* minor piano concerto. Originally the soloist was advertised as Dmitri Alexeev, Russian winner of the 1975 Leeds piano competition. In the event he was replaced by his younger compatriot Andrei Gavrilin, awarded *first prize* in the 1977 Tchaikovsky contest when still only 18.


for the orchestra's role, in Atherton had no doubt shaping and unifying movement. It was a rare experience to hear such traditional virtuosity, and yet joy the concerto first and most as an integrated whole.

In meeting Mr. Gavrilin's own wavelength, the orchestra and conductor celled.

If bravura octaves were times almost too fast to catch their purpose, Mr. Gavrilin seemed generally to have queried an earlier tendency

of pianists, I am bound to say that I have never heard anyone more closely attuned to the keyboard than Mr. Gervillo, more acquainted with its field, more effortless in drawing its resources from it. Even if his musical judgment challenges criticism, he still remains a musician to his fingertips. It was the musicianship that struck me most of all on Tuesday, before the concert was over, with all the immediacy and freshness of a new discovery. The conception was romantically spacious and flexible, yet underpinned by such mastery

One or two of



The 'good guys'

porting badly mismanaged. Several hundred Americans, most either black or brown, are now sitting in jail under sentence of death - the first executions may be imminent. We were in a

chamber, neat, green, and sterile.

What this self-indulgent film entirely lacked was any awareness of the kind of background information needed to make

jealousies?

Los Angeles, defend them free of charge.

The lawyers, an idealistic but somewhat naive, talked about the irrationality of the death penalty, the injustice of its application, and the danger of its splitting American society apart as Vietnam did 10 years ago. We saw an elderly man with white hair and a friendly smile, married with a parrot, dignified mother; we saw doomed faces behind bars and also the gas

chamber. The story used to be grimly peddled in miniature form for greater insight into the true ghostliness of capital punishment. Let us hope *Thirteen* repeat it soon.

He is a successful fellow but where does his money come from? It comes from a deal in a fact that was revealed by his old mother (Nadia Catusse) dying. The moral of the season of death was brought out.

their hearts for
mission for his

mundane not only in plot but also in the language he used. It was dull, boring, pedestrian, without any of that quick-silver language that one had come to expect from black writers.

The son in the play returns to his family living in London.

two sisters; fair and dark; are described as several alternative names for the character in a phrase. When a shorter version of the story ends, race and music and spectacle return to

for the National
Days is available

your water in your lake, the
floods came, and the
fuller sea, including a sophis-
ticated, but earthy modern
rhymed version of the drowned
sister's plea by the Miller
and his piteous variet (comic
and tragic), "I say, sister, I
think" and ending with the
gruesome fate of the jealous
dark sister.

Birthwistle's music for the text
is simple, staccato, ranging
from rhythmic speech
to wordless singing,
and from playing on pipes,
in chords (with the performers

René Clair's film with Erik Satie?

A brilliant performer

Billy Connolly
Rainbow

Ned Chaillet
Billy Connolly's Extravaganza

Some of the stories even happen to be old ones, but in his peculiarly graphic and lavishly theatrical speech, his hilarious enactments of his stories' characters, he covers more than regional wit and something more special than any other

It is already

Before he appears to break the staid, formal, and somewhat stilted, singing and talking is preceded by the Albion Dance Band, electric folk from their harmoniums to their guitars, who simplify folksy old-timey, sing lyrics and claim to be "a band and let them 'readie' dance two Morris dances. They are a joyful presence, but for the outrageous, then comely, the Albion Dance Band is no comparison to Connally.

Striding on in banana boots, with rainbow braces pulling up

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

Sadler's Wells in the Big Top

Sadler's Wells Royal Ballet begin a three-week season in the "Big Top" on Jesus Green, Cambridge, on August 15, as part of the company's Silver Jubilee Celebrations. The use of a tent enables the company to visit

tour of Baker Caravan in 1941. The repertoire will also include performances of *Aurora's Wedding* from the *Sleeping Beauty*, *Checkmate*, *Coppelia*, *La Fille Mal Gardée*, *The Nutcracker*, *La Gaieté*, *Raymonda*, *Act I of The Subtitled*, and *The IX*.

Nine ballets will be presented. On August 26 there will be the first performance by Sadler's Wells of *Concerto Barocco* by George Balanchine. The ballet, set to a score by Johann Sebastian Bach, was created for a Latin-American

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Frank Rots and Robert Heller watch raw materials from the UK being unloaded for processing at ICI, Rozenburg.

'If you manufacture goods on the Continent, you can actually increase your exports from Britain.'

Frank Rots, ICI Holland.



Investment has helped ICI to become one of the top European chemical companies.

investor and producer here?

Rots: It was seen as a commitment from ICI towards them, yes. We are in a better position to meet European customers' requirements, which may be quite different from those of your UK customers. We are now seen by our competitors as a truly European company. And a recent opinion survey showed that 85% of people who might use a product from ICI knew the company.

Heller: What would you say if I asked you to name ICI's home market? Britain?

Rots: I wouldn't think in those terms. Britain is a very small market compared to the opportunities outside the UK. Our market is the world.

Heller: To sum up, there's a three-pronged attack on Europe: direct exports of finished products, direct export of intermediates, and local production here. Has it succeeded? Can ICI stand up to the competition of big German and American companies?



The raw materials of ICI's European success.

Rots: The competition is tough, and it's likely to get more intense; the economic climate will get tougher over the next decade. But we will succeed, because investment has helped ICI to become one of the top three or four European chemical companies, and because the quality of our products in many cases has the edge over our rivals. ICI is every bit as good as its European competitors.

locally in Rozenburg, starting in 1964, sales of both Dutch- and English-made polythene increased steeply to the entire EEC, more than doubling in four years. This success rubs off on other products too, you know - ICI exports to the EEC went up by £100 million to £293 million in the last year alone.

Heller: What's your relationship with Wilton, Teesside, where most of your raw materials come from?

Rots: It's a very close one - there's a common marketing outlet for both plants, and on all levels there's a happy and sound exchange of new ideas, developments and people. When we started, this was a one-way process, now the traffic is very much two-way.

Heller: Has the image of ICI changed amongst Dutch people since the company became a big

Heller: What are intermediates?

Rots: Raw materials. Ethylene to make polythene, nylon salt for polymer, aniline for polyurethane. About two thirds of all the raw materials we process here are manufactured at ICI plants in Britain and brought here across the North Sea. In fact, around 20,000 UK jobs in ICI depend on exports to Europe.

Heller: Nevertheless, why can't the products you make be exported direct from Britain to this market?

Rots: Some products just can't be exported because of the cost of transport. But ICI's objective since the early 1960s has been to achieve the right balance between exports to Continental Europe and manufacture here.

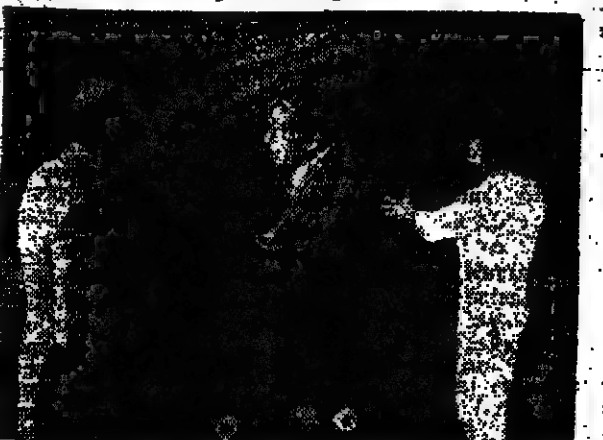
Make no mistake, making a product here can boost exports too. When polythene was made

How, if at all, does investment by British companies in manufacturing plant overseas affect Britain's hard-pressed economy?

To discover whether expansion abroad is proving worthwhile for ICI, Robert Heller, Editor of 'Management Today', travelled to the company's biggest Continental European site - the £150 million Rozenburg complex in Holland. He found Frank Rots, Works Manager and Technical Director of ICI Holland, ready with some surprising answers.

Heller: Does ICI really need to have a vast complex like Rozenburg on the continent of Europe?

Rots: Yes. There's a big market on the continent and the best way to gain a strong foothold in an export market is by investing in it.



In the Perspex inspection bay: 'The quality of our products in many cases has the edge over our rivals.'

Heller: That's an interesting concept. Nevertheless, many trade union people would argue that a plant built in Holland is a plant lost to the UK. Is that true?

Rots: Investment on the Continent is additional to investment in the UK - not instead of it. The fact that ICI has built a plant in Rozenburg strengthens ICI as a whole, makes it better able to compete with its continental rivals. And manufacturing in an overseas market like Holland actually helps your UK business. For example, it creates demand for intermediates which are made in Britain.

Garden

laughing all the time... 'Don't worry, it's right'... As it turns out, the composer's approach to opera is well suited to the composer whose is notoriously devoid of intellectual and musical... 'The producer... find keys... create either an... prehearsibility or a... verbal one you... and up with... people... they don't... Tippet is a... writer and... doesn't know... things in his... arrived at.' To... maker adds, ruefully, 'It is... than having a... poster and a... Tippet may be... but it's up to my... take it and... own terms.'



And what does conceive The Ice being about? The Ice Break is a... of man... it's about his... of mind... and the outer... as part of a... groups themselves... eternal and... but out of... come death and... the kind of... which ensures... on improving... each new... Break is that... The ending is... painful, birth... it comes... wrench or... with, it... again... within... touched by the... vision... and Wamaker... effortlessness...

Richard

mastery

control, he... for the... Atherton... shaping... movement... experience... drama... for the... most as an... whole... in meeting... his own... orchestra... called... If he... times... their... seemed... quence... rush... ment... promoter... always... get... the... the middle... the... Corsets... through... There... gratitude... the... evening... rarely... after... pest, no... its... much... To... I... were...

No comfort now for the Government over a wages policy.

The snub for Mr Jones that could break the contract

Tyneworth

The closing days of the trade union conference season have brought the Government no comfort in its search for a wages policy to follow phase two of the social contract.

First the miners, and then the transport workers have turned their backs on the TUC's policy of an orderly return to free collective bargaining. And Mr Jack Jones, chief architect of the special relationship between the unions and the Government, has received the most humiliating snub that a general secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union has suffered for many years. The days of the social contract, that uneasy partnership between organized labour and socialist politicians, must now be numbered.

While Mr Benn, the Energy Secretary, was yesterday insisting that mutual interest dictated a sound future for the links between the trade union and political wings of the Labour movement, the basis of wage restraint on which it has rested for two years, was collapsing at the transport workers' conference.

The three most powerful groups of trade unionists have lined up in opposition to pay cuts after August 1, and with the miners, transport workers and engineering workers taking the same hard line it is difficult to see what, if anything, the TUC can now offer the Government by way of self-discipline on the part of negotiators in the coming wage round.

The defection of the TGWU from congress policy laid down last year proposing an orderly return to free collective bargaining, can scarcely be exaggerated. With 1.9 million members spread throughout British manufacturing industry, goods and services, transport, the docks, power, supply, chemicals and airports, it is at the fulcrum of the nation's collective bargaining.

Its firm adherence to pay policy has actively prevented other unions from breaching the pay code, and Mr Jones's personal authority in the TUC General Council has been a powerful influence in holding the unions together in voluntary acceptance of limits on their natural function to seek better wages and conditions.

Until yesterday's vote, it had been expected that the Govern-



Mr Jack Jones: a critical defeat for his wages plan.

ment could reach an agreement with the TUC, albeit only an understanding that might have permitted the strongest industrial groups to get what they wanted.

Informal talks held with the Chancellor over the last three months had pointed to a common desire between union leaders and ministers to keep some restraint in being; that has now evidently collapsed under the weight of pressure from the rank and file.

In retrospect, the unions' refusal to be rushed into talks on an extension of the social contract after the March budget has probably been a root cause of the present failure to win acceptance of another year of curbs.

While falling living standards have been most strongly felt, union leaders have allowed a climate of expectation to grow, and the gradual drip, drip, of opposition from trade union conferences during the spring and summer, eroded confidence in the validity of what one miners' leader this week called "the same poison in a different bottle".

The defeat of the Jones plan for an order of large-scale collective bargaining is a critical propaganda blow to the Government, but equally ominous is the attitude of the miners.

Moderates who dominate the executive of the NUM had hoped to stage a confrontation over pay this winter that would give rises of up to £20 a week for face workers. But the NUM

conference rejection of the deal under negotiation puts the issue of wages back into the melting pot.

There is mounting pressure among miners for higher wages and a productivity deal was designed not only to arrest falling output, but to defuse frustration in the coalfield by paying two years of pay restraint. The Government had already given its tacit approval to the scheme, and the TUC had signalled out productivity bargaining as the first relaxation of incomes policy precisely with the industry in mind.

Now, all that has fallen through. Miners' leaders are charged with seeking to achieve £135 a week for face workers from November 1. But the figure—a £64 a week increase on the present wage rate—and the operative date, are contrary to the TUC's determination to avoid a "wage explosion" in the autumn, and its insistence that all must adhere to the 12-months rule. Under that rule, the miners are not eligible for any more money until March next year.

The moderates calculated that a productivity deal would have brought off face workers their most militant members, and negotiations could then have been drawn out within the elastic formula of "seeking to achieve" the enormous targets set by delegates.

A new industrial estate at Babesley, Hampshire, which was under construction when the Government's plan for a new

coal production and labour market was unveiled.

Had the miners and transport workers accepted a third year of the social contract, the Chancellor envisaged a brief, but intensive period of negotiations culminating in a package to be put to the TUC General Council later this month, and then recommended to the Trade Union Congress in September. These would have been the new guidelines for pay bargaining in 1977-78, but this week's events will force him to rethink his strategy.

The cardinal feature of policy thinking at present is the intractability of the 12 months' rule, which would not prevent some big pay rises, but would hold the line against an across-the-board scramble for more money. The TUC has already agreed to sustain phase two for its full 12 months' period, even though for some workers it means that their 5 per cent rise will have to last them until the middle of next year.

In the informal talks with ministers, Mr Jones has said there should be no upper limits on pay increases, and the kind of militancy being shown by his members suggests that they will not accept the 12 months' rule either, thus removing the last vestiges of restraint from an understanding between the TUC and the Government which union leaders regarded as a political prop keeping Labour in office.

Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

Ronald Butt

This strange case of the two Liberal parties

"We have taken a risk by linking ourselves with an, if you like, unpopular government," said Mr David Steel on the night when the Ashfield and Grimsby results so harshly proclaimed the electoral demise of the Liberals' pact with Labour.

It is doubtful, however, whether even now Mr Steel and his colleagues really understand the true nature of the danger they have courted, though Saffron Walden may make it a little clearer to them.

What is being gradually revealed (and it will not be disguised even if the Liberals do just manage to hold their second place at Saffron Walden in a sharply reduced combined Labour-Liberal vote) is the profound distinction between the political nature of the active Liberal Party, and that of a high proportion of those electors on whose votes they rely when they are enjoying one of their periodic revivals.

An appreciation of the nature of this distinction is essential to an understanding of the place of Britain's "third party" in the structure of its politics.

There is, of course, nothing intrinsically wrong with a coalition, or even a quasi-coalition, of the sort we now have, and contrary to what some people like to pretend, I have never said there was.

The other day, Mr Philip Whitham, the Labour MP for Derby North, wrote in the *New Statesman* about disorientations "like Ronald Butt who peddles the preposterous notion that while Conservative administrations can do a deal with the Liberals, it is a constitutional outrage for Labour . . . to do so."

This is a wholly unjustified assertion, and it is worth pointing the record straight because the sort of thing that Mr Whitham was saying (he should have checked his facts) is repeatedly used to justify the Coalition-Split pact.

The propriety or non-propriety of a coalition or pact depends on the circumstances, not on the parties involved. In February, 1974, I thought it quite wrong for Mr Heath to seek to escape the consequences of his defeat by attempting to do a deal with the Liberals, and I said so in *The Sunday Times* on March 3 of that year.

It seemed to me then, as it does now, that the combined Labour and Liberal vote in 1974 had to be seen as the

measure of the Conservative Party's defeat on the policies which Mr Heath had been proposing at the time. Although Mr Heath was entitled by the letter of the constitution to shop around for Liberal support, I thought and wrote at the time that the "spirit" of the constitution would have moved him to offer his resignation straight away.

It seemed to me then (as it still does) that the logic of the situation in 1974 suggested that a Labour-Liberal coalition as the most democratic response to the verdict of the electorate which had withdrawn its support from the Conservatives, and refused to give it to Labour, millions of disappointed Tories having defected to the Liberals.

If the Labour Party under Harold Wilson had chosen at the time to make common cause with the Liberals on an agreed programme for that Parliament (which could then probably have lasted longer than it did) that would have been good sense and a constitutional outrage for Labour . . . to do so.

It was quite clear in 1974 that the country had decided upon a coalition with either high party and awkward though that was for the politicians they should have tried to adjust themselves to this fact.

Instead, the Labour Party and Harold Wilson chose not to accept the spirit of the election, but to exploit the situation and go it alone—precisely because they feared the realignment of the left which is the aim of so many Liberals.

More than three years later Labour, having virtually fulfilled all their manifesto commitments (despite the lack of a mandate) on any reasonable definition of that elusive concept, had lost their majority in the Commons, and to avoid facing the electorate they called on the Liberals to rescue them. The Liberals, equally in need of a rescue, agreed to do so, and so, despite the fact that this Parliament had already lasted for a very reasonable length of time.

In accepting the offer which they should have received from Labour in 1974, and even more in continuing the pact, they

have established two facts about themselves.

First, they have shown quite clearly that under their present management it is natural for them, to coalesce or ally themselves with Labour, and unsuited to do either with the Conservatives. Indeed, Mr Steel's last move to burn his boats by his repeated assertion that no more graceful exit could befall Britain than to be ruled by Mr Thatcher and her Tories, as to make it impossible for the Liberals in any circumstances that I can foresee to join with the Conservatives in a future pact or coalition, seems to have a real place as a major party—and when the Liberals claim to be a genuine third force which is unfairly represented by the present electoral system.

What they are asking for is a system which would artificially build up a party that is the natural partner for the Labour opponents. (If this is not so, Mr Steel's last move, whether there are any circumstances in which he can envisage his party making common cause with the Conservatives.)

What Mr Steel wants (and he wants it with great determination) is that old Liberal-Elderado—the realignment of the left—with the Liberals joining up with the Labour right and providing the social democrats with the voting strength to enable them to shed the left-wing socialists.

For all I know, Mr Callaghan privately would like the same thing, and I certainly know some social democrats who would like it. But I doubt if it will come about.

What is much more likely to happen is that the Liberals will make the world safe enough for Mr Callaghan to enable his party to discard them, whether in victory or defeat, after the next election. What will they do then?

The second point, that the Liberals have no viable alternative pact with Labour, and the hostile reaction of so many of their former supporters to it, is how little representative the Liberals are of so many of those voters who boost their poll at the time of a revival.

The electoral win, for instance, built up the Liberal vote to 30 per cent, and second place, at Saffron Walden in 1974 were, of course, overwhelmingly disaffected Tories. For years, these have been

the electors who have used the Liberal Party as their outlet for protest when angry with the Conservatives. To them, if there has to be a pact or coalition, one with the Tories would be the natural sort. Of course, there are also Liberal voters who have never been anything else; who are genuinely in the spontaneous succession of the old Liberal Party; who are followers of the Tories, as happened more or less as a result of the First World War coalition and after 1931.

But these are a comparatively small proportion of the Liberal vote at those times when it seems to have a real place as a major party—and when the Liberals claim to be a genuine third force which is unfairly represented by the present electoral system.

All political parties are coalitions of shades of opinion, but the Liberals are a coalition of a sort that makes it very hard to see them as the genuine third force they claim to be. At all times, there is a nucleus of genuine Liberals, and all honour to them. But the majority of those at the party's head are social democrats (supplemented by some very curious political manifestations in the Young Liberals) while perhaps the greater part of those who form its maximum electoral base are more or less Conservative in inclination.

This is not a party easily able to act independently. If the Liberals can only ally themselves with Labour, how can a large part of their broad base stay with them? The by-elections have been answering that question.

The electoral support of the (social) Liberal Party has periodically been augmented by the Tory voters that it has produced a demand for proportional representation to do justice to it.

But if the Liberals had behind them a genuine party of some size in the country, it would rise and replace Labour under our present voting system, just as Labour replaced them under the same system.

The real risk that Mr Steel took by allying himself with (if he likes) "populist" governments, is in losing the "fragility" of the connection between Liberals and their voting supporters—and therefore the fragility of the claim that Liberal voters are really under-represented by the present electoral system.

Nicholas Ashford

Africa's newest non-state runs into citizenship trouble

In the middle of the bushveld 10 miles north of Mafeking the first buildings are being erected for a £15m capital city of a country which seems doomed to become the newest "non-state" in Africa.

The capital, which at present consists of the skeleton of an administrative block, a partially finished 12m hotel and an outline for roads and sewers, is called Mmabatho which is Tswana for "mother of the nation". It will not be found on any atlas.

The nation which will be administered and governed from Mmabatho is called Bophuthatswana—a series of scattered tracts of land in the northern regions of South Africa which the Government has designated as the tribal homeland of the two million Tswanas living in the republic.

Bophuthatswana is scheduled to become independent from South Africa on December 6 and the rush is on to provide it at least with some of the trappings of a sovereign state. South African soldiers are training 250 Tswana recruits who will provide the nucleus of the Bophuthatswana defence force.

South African policemen are setting up a police force which now consists of only five

whites and one black. A South African legal adviser is helping to draft legislation and set up a department of justice although at present there is not a black lawyer in the homeland.

Bophuthatswana will be the second of South Africa's nine tribal homelands to be accorded independent status under the Government's policy of separate development. The first was Transkei, the Xhosa-speaking homeland, which became independent last October. But like Transkei, Bophuthatswana seems destined to be rejected by an order of large-scale collective bargaining is a critical propaganda blow to the Government, but equally ominous is the attitude of the miners.

Although a flimsy one could be made for the recognition of an independent Transkei, the same can hardly be said for Bophuthatswana.

The South Africans argue that Bophuthatswana is like any other island state, such as the Seychelles, except that its components are separated by land rather than water. They also point to the fact that as a result of a land consolidation programme the homeland's original 19 fragments have been reduced to six larger ones.

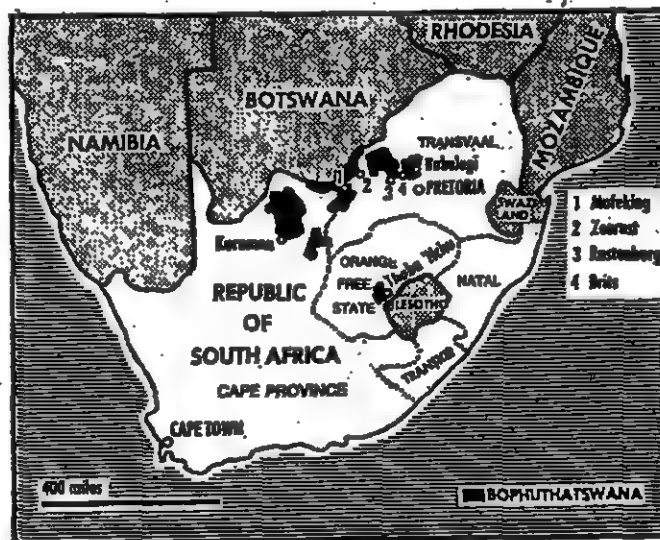
Chief Minister Lucas Mangope of Bophuthatswana, however, has compromised on the land question. Four years ago, after laying claim to 8,000,000

more hectares (double the present area), he said he would "not be satisfied with anything less as a basis for independence". Included in the interlocking pieces of "white" land which he demanded were a number of important towns such as Mafeking, Mafeking, Zeerust, Brits and Swartrugg. Last year he agreed to sort out his land demands after independence. All of the towns remain firmly in white hands and are likely to remain so, including Mafeking, the natural capital of the territory.

Nearly two thirds of Bophuthatswana's 2,000,000 citizens live and work outside the homeland and earn nearly three times more than they could make inside it. Of those who live within its borders, 150,000 spend at least two hours a day commuting from townships like Mafeking and G-Rangwara to jobs in white areas.

A new industrial estate at Babesley, Hampshire, which was under construction when the Government's plan for a new township, Mafeking, was unveiled, has been reduced to a shell. At present provides only 12,000 jobs, which is half the number of new recruits who come on to the labour market each year.

For every 100,000 of the 800,000 or so people living inside Bophuthatswana's bor-



ders are not Tswana but belong to other ethnic groups. Their presence not only undermines the South African Government's vision of creating "ethnically pure homelands" but also poses a number of economic threats to the fledgling state.

More than 65,000 of them are Pedi-speakers led by Chiefdoms Esther Kakaia who

has recently been in dispute with Chief Mangope over the use of Tswana as a medium of instruction in schools. She wants to pull out of Bophuthatswana and join the predominantly Pedi-speaking homeland of Lebowa instead.

As in Transkei, the question of citizenship is proving the most controversial issue of all in the moves towards independence. Under the terms of Bophuthatswana Bill, which was approved by the South African Parliament this session, all Tswanas will automatically become citizens of Bophuthatswana and lose their South African citizenship, whether they wish to or not.

Those who object can apply for citizenship elsewhere through a special committee to be set up. But the Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr M. C. Sotha, has made it clear that they will not be entitled to reclaim their South African citizenship.

The citizenship issue produced a sudden and unexpected conflict between Chief Mangope and the South African Government just as the Bill was going through Parliament. In a letter to Mr Sotha and the press in May, Chief Mangope said his government was not prepared to accept independence "at any cost".

Chief Mangope later explained that he thought he had won a concession from the South Africans and only realized later that this was not so.

Although section 6 (3)—the power on which Chief Mangope thought he had won a significant concession—allows for the readmission of Bophuthatswana citizens who have lost their citizenship, it is not clear how many will be able to do so.

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came from South Africa—and will continue to do so.

Despite the establishment of 80 small industries at Babesley, the scope for large-scale industrialisation does not seem great, although generous investment incentives are available and wages are lower than in the republic. Bophuthatswana lacks expertise, and competition from white areas is too great.

The scope for agriculture is better, but the country is short of the land area is arable. At present the homeland produces only 10 per cent of its agricultural requirements but the white secretary for agriculture, Mr D. J. Smit, says that in the country's second year of independence, Bophuthatswana will "feed all the people and even produce enough for export".

Attempts by South Africa to develop Bophuthatswana—despite the fact that the country may be—should not be lightly brushed aside. Much has been achieved during the last few years. Nor can there be any doubting the dedication which many of the South African personnel who have been sent to the territory have shown towards their task. As one of them remarked: "I think we shall have to nurse these people along for many years to come."

Nicholas Ashford

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Some day my prints will come

It is good to know that the Tory leadership can still get steamed up about something. Patrick Jenkin, the shadow social services secretary, is reported to be "portaged" (and so are his colleagues in the Shadow Cabinet) over the "adopts-shop" policy of intimidation being used towards pharmacists who have shops in the environs of the Grunwick factory.

Chemists in north London have complained to Mr Jenkin that pickets have actually gone into their shops, and used threats in putting across their political message. At its last meeting, the Shadow Cabinet agreed that the Grunwick pickets have every right to invite local chemists not to handle photographic work that was to be developed in the Grunwick plant.

Mr Jenkin and other shadow ministers entered their state of outrage when it became clear that the pickets were far exceeding their rights. To prevent customers of a chemist's shop from entering it, possibly to get a prescription for urgent medical supplies made up, cannot in any way be justified, they feel. I understand that the Pharmaceutical Society (the chemists' professional body) in-

Hush-hush affair

William Whitelaw, no laissez-faire man he, yesterday told how he once did nothing and achieved everything.

It happened when he was at the Northern Ireland Office. A man, with Irish connections, came to see him for "private and secret talks". So concerned about privacy was he that he looked behind the curtains and even asked "where does that door lead to?" Satisfied that it led to the toilet, and assured by Mr Whitelaw that the room was not bugged, he launched into a "lot of boring old rubbish".

But then, shaken by new fears, he lapsed into "very odd French" of which Mr Whitelaw understood not a word. Having absorbed nothing, the Secretary of State did nothing. A month later, an ecstatic letter arrived from the strange visitor. "You took exactly the right action," it said. "Everything was done as I requested."

Keeping tabs

If Debre's *Peagee* is taking seriously the coronation of the Emperor, Bakshi, who said: "I am not a fool. The fact that the ruler of the Central African Empire is the first self-appointed emperor for a very long time did cause the interest of smiles in the corner of my mouth."

Debre's assures me that the *Peagee* will remain much as it is but that the company will be having one last world tour. As for the Emperor, he will be crowned on December 4 in Bangui with his Empress, Kachine. The coronation proper is being imported from France, Belgium and Italy, huge expense. About 200 stations have been ordered from the Continent to pull coaches and things.

Misinformation from Somebody at the Top led me to report yesterday that the running time of the Ice Break at Covent Garden (premiered tonight) is 63 minutes. Someone Lower Down now assures me that 74 minutes is the actual duration.

Enrolling their law library

The independently minded University College of Buckingham, which despite being given the usual cold-shoulder by the Government seems to be thriving (helped by its large proportion of rich foreign students), has secured a minor coup by getting Lord Denning to agree to head its new law library.

The Denning Library was launched at a little party in Lincoln's Inn, at which a jovial Lord Denning was equally full of some tribute to the independent.

Princess Anne thought the party on Tuesday evening provided "an interesting experience". She told her hosts the Standing Conference of Pakistani Organizations in the United Kingdom, that it had been "a very enjoyable dinner". The menu included "tandoori chicken, kofta curry and shami kebab."

Royal approval

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Are the Greeks making their yearning to join Europe too obvious?

I learn that the Greek Minister of Agriculture has signed a decree for the conservation of the Cretan plane tree in whose shade, according to Greek mythology, Europa yielded Zeno and bore him Minos. The tree stands at Gortyn, east of Pheastos. The minister's reverence for the plane may be understandable, considering the resistance that modern Europe—the ancient one was personified by Europa—is putting up to Greek farm products.



The Government's hopes of obtaining any detailed understanding with the trades unions on pay for next year have been dealt two severe blows by the conferences of the Mineworkers and the Transport and General Workers Union. It is not just that the votes make it very unlikely that the unions will commit themselves to some sort of guideline figure of around 5 per cent for settlements; that had already been shown to be almost unattainable last year. It is rather the question of the viability of the one item which the Government thought that they had already secured from the unions, that all their members would wait for a full twelve-month period between wage claims. Since most workers settle in the winter and spring, it is hardly surprising that valuable time to show that the inflation rate was coming down as a result of the pay restraint which had gone before. The miners voted to reject a productivity agreement and at the same time to press for a substantial pay rise in November. The railwaymen, too, are in conflict with the twelve-month rule. They are not due to receive a major settlement until February of next year, and the productivity bonus system was

clearly designed as a way of getting round the twelve-month rule rather than driving through it. If the miners are not prepared to wait others will not either.

The vote by the Transport Workers for the militant proposal for an "unfettered" return to the collective bargaining system is just as dampening for the Government's hopes. The transport workers under Mr. Jack-Jones have been at the heart of the Government's success in persuading the trades unions to observe the "pay policy" that sets pay increases at a maximum of two per cent a year. If they and the miners have voted against any continuation the prospects for any new agreement are very poor.

The Government would still be justified in continuing their search for an understanding, but they have lost their political initiative. In certain circumstances, make the process of reducing the rate of inflation less painful than it would otherwise be. In particular, they mean that by exercising wage restraint unions can ensure that the rate of unemployment is reduced, or at least that they do not increase it, by pricing their members out of jobs.

The Government must make it clear that they will stand firm on the two fundamental points over which they have

control in the public sector the cash link must be held firm. The link between pay and jobs must be made clear for all to see.

The counterpart for the private sector is, even more important. If pay settlements are high that will lead inexorably to high inflation and unemployment. The Government loses its targets which it has set for the growth in the money supply. The temptation to do so will be great, and will be made all the greater by the fact that the surplus on the clearance of payments to the North Sea oil will, Mr Gordon Pepper of Greenwell has pointed out, tend to increase the money supply.

It is vital that the Government should resist the pressures to accommodate higher inflation by laxer monetary policy. To do so would be to set in motion an upward spiral in pay and prices at the end of which we should all be worse off and any temporary gains in employment in the short run would be paid for later. The best thing for everyone would be for unions to make pay claims low enough to allow inflation to fall and output to grow in the meantime. But the Government cannot count on the best outcome happening; they must at least refuse to finance hyperinflation by losing control of the money supply.

The fourteenth summit meeting of the Organization of African Unity, which ended in Libreville on Tuesday, is apparently considered by those who participated in it to have been a success, if only by comparison with last year's meeting in Mauritius. Only one member state (Benin) boycotted the meeting, and none walked out. The division of Africa into "moderate" or pro-Western and "progressive" or pro-Soviet blocks was certainly not overcome, but at least it was not noticeably deepened.

On a series of acutely divisive issues at least a form of words was found for which both sides could vote. In Rhodesia the Patriotic Front won the OAU's endorsement as leader of the armed struggle, but not, or at least not explicitly, as sole legitimate representative of the Zimbabwe people. A resolution condemning outside interference in the internal affairs of African states was passed with the votes of both Angola and Zaïre.

Border disputes between Ethiopia and Sudan and between Chad and Libya were referred to special commissions, and there was also a resolution to improve such machinery for mediating such disputes in future. But it remains to be seen whether there will be any progress towards a settlement of these or other disputes in practice. It remains to be seen, too, whether the decision to hold a special summit on the Western Sahara in Lusaka next October will be implemented, any more than the

analogous decision taken a year ago—and if it is, whether Morocco and Mauritania will agree to attend it.

But on one issue there was not even an attempt to make serious progress: the issue of human rights. The African Commonwealth leaders, who voted a month ago in London to condemn the violation of human rights in Uganda, clearly felt it would be a breach of etiquette to raise the subject in Libreville to President Amin's face. Indeed, most of them rose to applaud him when he made his delayed and unexpected personal appearance at the meeting, and many applauded again (one would like to think ironically) when he informed the meeting that the Uganda defence council had awarded him the "Highest Order of the Conqueror of the British Empire". No doubt they wished to congratulate him on escaping the recent assassination attempt. No doubt, too, they knew that a few of them would follow all one of the serious inquiry into the state of human rights throughout the continent.

The true attitude of African governments on this question was expressed after the meeting with unusual frankness by the OAU's Secretary General, Mr William Eteki. There were some countries in Africa, he said, where it was generally accepted that a thief should have his ear cut off—something which Western countries would regard as atrocious. "Either we must adjust to your standards or else you to ours."

Such a frank statement deserves a frank reply. Yes, in the West do indeed have standards which are not only different from those to which Mr. Etaki alludes, but superior to them—and which, we still venture to think, are of universal applicability. It is true that we have not always lived up to our standards, as Mr. Etaki and other Africans will be quick to remind us. King Leopold II's agents cut off the hands of workers who ran away from his rubber plantations, and Mr. Pieter van der Byl (who claims to be a defender of Western civilization) refused to give the names of Africans hanged by his government on the grounds that "when we've hanged them they are generally dead". Many more examples could be given. But at least we are not proud of such behaviour. At least our moral code condemns it and we have codes to set up to devise legal codes to eliminate it. We believe that Africans as much as white men, criminals as much as patriots, have a right to be protected against inhuman treatment. What is more we know that this belief is shared by many Africans, even if not, unhappily, by many of those now in power, or by the European power—the Soviet Union—which gave Colonel Mengistu a hero's welcome two months ago while his troops were massacring the students in the streets of Addis Ababa. It is racialism to pretend that black men under black governments do not have human rights.

No field of the arts has changed more in the last generation than the provincial theatre. The professional companies touring with plays aspiring to a West End success or riding on the glory of one have almost disappeared. So have many of the theatres whose workmen bore boards they trod. But during the 1950s and 1960s there was a spate of theatre building, and a flowering of new repertory companies subsidized by local authorities or by the Arts Council. Nor without strain, these have generally continued to thrive in spite of the rising overheads and spending cuts of the past few years. Usually they are housed in moderate-sized modern theatres, suitable for intimate, economical productions with small casts.

The theatres that Equity described yesterday as being in danger are of a different type. Dating mostly from the earlier period, they are large, imposing, expensive to run and difficult to fill. Usually they do not have acting companies of their own, and they do not often command the loyalty of a large body of regular theatregoers. They have survived on the diminishing returns from reviews and pop-

concerts; even the pantomime season is not what it was. Their very size is often inimical to modern plays and styles of acting. To that extent they are anachronisms. Equity's natural reluctance to see any theatre die along with the jobs it provides is reinforced by a wider consideration. The theatres concerned are all in centres like Birmingham and Manchester with very large potential audiences, and they are among the relatively small number that can accommodate major touring productions by the big national companies—not only the alarums and excursions of Shakespearean battle-scenes, but also the still less easily-cramped pageantry of grand opera and ballet.

Britain's system of public support for the arts is perpetually under criticism for spending too much on metropolitan extravaganzas and too little on shoe-string provincial initiative. The trouble is that it is scarcely worth putting on *Götterdämmerung* or *Les Sylphides* at anything less than the highest attainable standard. In compensation, the Arts Council has always pressed the national companies to tour as much as

possible (even *The Ring* went on the road in 1975). Without the large old theatres still in private hands, the scope for such touring would be very much restricted. The Royal Ballet has been making ingenious use of a circus tent, but that is a limited solution.

It is no secret that the owners of the theatres would be well content to have them off their hands. Howard and Wynnham's have made it their policy to sell to local authorities since 1966. At a time when this, councils are reluctant to do, and the theatrical empires as the owners are to maintain them. Guarded negotiations have been going on. At this point the first priority must be to ensure that no theatre is demolished or irrevocably consigned to other uses unless alternative facilities for large-scale touring exist. In most cases there is no problem about protecting a resident acting company with its own skills and traditions. It is the buildings themselves that matter, even if they have to remain dark for a time. For nobody outside the capital cities is likely to put up a theatre with 2,000 seats and an orchestra pit ever again.

From Professor H. Lydall

Sir, It seems to be taken for granted that, whatever happens after Stage Two, it is essential to ensure that no group of workers is a dipper for increase in pay before the end of their own Stage Two agreement.

Apart from the complete impracticability of this, it is a dipper for the production of the most damaging aspect of our wages system, namely, the staggering of wage settlements over the calendar year. The system produces a constant state of perpetual seasonal dissatisfaction, leaptroging and inflation.

An alternative proposal is that, after the end of Stage Two, every employee shall receive an increase in his or her rate of pay equal to the increase in the retail price index since the beginning of the last two agreements. This increase shall be binding for the following twelve months, at which time a new national agreement permitting greater industrial and occupational differences in wages may be reached. If this proposal gives only rough justice, and does nothing to restore differences, I believe that

It would command wide acceptance, since it would produce far fewer injustices than the attempt to arrange an "orderly return" to our major seat of disorder.

Yours faithfully,
HAROLD LYDALL,
University of East Anglia,
School of Social Studies,
University Plain.

London, July 4.

London hotel bookings

From Lord Pensohby of Stalbridge
Sir, As you reported in your edition of June 27, London hotels were not fully booked during the recent jubilee tourist period, as many possible tourists were put off coming for fear that there would not be room for them.

Unfortunately London, as any other tourist centre, is very susceptible to the publicity which is given to its tourist facilities overseas. The steady down-tum in the number of American visitors to London in 1974 could be traced back to the adverse publicity London achieved in the American press following the three-

From Lord Pensohny of Shalbrede
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day week that year and the consequent inconveniences which tourists had to face.

This year the chairman of one of the largest hotel groups claimed in the early spring that all the beds in his group of hotels were fully booked for the rest of the year. No doubt the chairman concerned was anxious to show his shareholders how well his company was doing, but the effect of it was to make people hesitate about coming in the jubilee season.

In fact, of course, every hotel group is liable to cancellations and this inevitably means that places do become available at short notice.

Two operators are very optimistic about the number of places they will sell and will reduce their requirements to the actual number needed a month before the event.

We, in association with the British Tourist Authority, have adopted the responsible attitude of suggesting that tourists should book before they are accommodated before they come.

Yours sincerely,
PONSONBY, Chairman,
London Tourist Board,
26 Grosvenor Gardens, SW1.

From Dr. Eric M. de Saenger's
St. in anticipation of Mgr. Le-
febvre's probable communication,
your letter of June 28 signed that
the Holy See had not yet issued an
instruction to ordain new members of
the priesthood in defiance of the
papal edicts. The Vatican's reply
was a challenge with its has
no option left to meet". The events
of the past, therefore, preceding the
present, have been a series of
line of reasoning.

On June 16, Bishop Stimpfle of
Augsburg, Germany, in an urgent
letter to the Holy See, requested the
Holy See to advise that, even at
this late date Mgr. LeFebvre was
prepared to "as a sign of respect to
the Holy See, to abstain from ordain-
ing new members of the clergy."
to defer the ordination ceremony in
the hope that at a later date "these
same ordinations can take place in
the presence of the Holy See and in full
canonical fitness."

To justify such hopeful expecta-

appeal paper - unless it is
 decided by due process before the Con-
 gregation for the Doctrine of the
 Faith. I am not sure that I have been
 made from that Congregation...
 In any event, Rome will have to
 satisfy public opinion and explain
 why the Archbishop's offer of a
 "truce" was rejected out of hand.
 Many will even argue that non-
 standing last week's illicit ordina-
 tion, the Archbishop's offer was
 in serious dialogue with the Arch-
 bishop on the basis of the three-
 year agreement. May I appeal to
 you, then, you, St. Will back this
 plea with the authority of another
 leading article?

Yr. cordial friend,
 ERIC M. de SAVENTHEM
 President International Federation
 "Una Voce"
 18 Oak Georgia,
 CH-1815
 Switzerland
 July 5,

From Professor Antony Flew
 Sir, May I "blast" through your
 express my gratitude, and that of
 your correspondent Miss Margaret
 Treacy (July 5) for providing an
 excellent, clear, brief, and com-
 bining the best of both worlds
 paper. For pointing to a leading
 article in which you compare the
 "labour" of a human being with
 the "labour" of a machine, and the
 immediately "but, quite awfully,"
 infer that you have thereby saved
 the human being from the "labour"
 every respect. She is, in conse-
 quence, and very understandingly,
 scandalized. For she believes that
 the human being is a machine, and
 lives can be evaluated simply as
 "goods" to be bought in the market-
 place with the "bribes" and "re-
 wards" of the "bureaucracy".
 Yours faithfully,
 ANTONY FLEW,
 Department of Philosophy,

£63.01 for a 40-hour week from July 1953. It is with these figures in mind that the Government has set the £25 for 35 hours and £28 for 44 hours, which satarkars at Grunwick claim they were paid at the outset of the strike. The Government has also announced that it will consider important issues which somehow "escaped" your leader's attention (the time factor), but is giving them little prominence. *The Independent* is limiting the size of public expenditure. Those workers at Grunwick who are not on strike are not to be one of the numerous masterless slaves, besides which are aimed at bringing the incomes of low wage earners up to the level of the middle class. The words the British taxpayer is subsidising employers who wish to exploit their workers. Not so long ago, the Government was giving a considerable crown to whom have now been shown to be largely unfounded allegations by Ian Spragg, MP of the Labour Party. The Government's younger sister, the ILO, is

tion, says Ledwore, would violate the Church's teaching on the sacrament of full rights of coexistence for the so-called Tridentine Mass; Rome's readiness to sacrifice suitable canonical norms for the Archdiocese's sake would be a "serious error." Plus, it would be a joint approach to the Pontifical Commission for the Interpretation of the Decrees of Vatican II, in whom certain considerations in those decrees are stated as the basis for rules bringing them in line with the Church's constant teaching.

If the first of these points is accepted as a significant concession to be made by Rome, it was more than balanced by Ledwore's counterargument from Mgr Ledwore, "If Rome agreed to the procedure proposed in the third point, the Archbishop would forthwith accept all the texts of the Second Vatican Council, and the meaning of II, chapter 1, in its authentic or in an official interpretation which ensures their full concordance with the authentic tradition of the Church."

The Archbishop's proposals were detailed in a confidential memorandum addressed to the Bishop of Augsburg who on the previous day had

From the Reverend Alar Cooke
Sir, It is interesting that Mr David
Crane calls Cardinal Quignonez, in
the role of a humorist, *Atheistic*
and a materialist. I am not sure
you need look enough exact, whether
either Mr Crane or the Cardinal
object to it.

Living in the west was con-
sistently and not to change
until after the reforms of 1570.
The main mistal itself underwent
reform during the pontificates of
Clement VIII, Urban VIII, Leo XIII
and Pius X. To claim, therefore,
that the state of the essence of the
liturgy of 1570 is not reformable
is to impose historical fact.

As far as the rite of Mass is
concerned, it is difficult to see how
the "reformat reforms" have detracted
from the value of the rite. What
has happened is that accretions which
had tended to obscure the original
meaning and purpose of the rite
have been removed. Succinctness,
one of the most striking qualities of
Roman liturgy, has been restored.
The rite is not, as Mr Crane
would have it, *an end in itself*,
but a means to an end, the ex-
pression of truth.

University of Indiana
Bloomington
Reading
Baltimore
July 5

From the Director of the Low Pay Unit:

Sir, To the physical violence outside the Geewick factory, and the economic violence within *The Times* (June 30) saw fit to add a mischievous leader. It was mischievous because it set the once again the classic case for explaining the low pay problem, and because the writer has a duty to attract attention to the central issues. What is also under attack at Geewick is the Government's whole strategy to tackle low pay. No mention of this has been made in *The Times* article, so in your usual crudite style you sought to justify the permanence of low pay.

The central measure in Government strategy against low pay is the Schachtel 11 of the Employment Protection Act which requires the existence of trade union members in low paying firms. Only trade

Senator have not added their weight to the campaign against an employee whose high profits are partly bought at the cost of poverty wages—wages so low that workers heading a household will need to supplement their wages by state benefits?

Yours faithfully,
FRANK FIELD, Director,
Low Pay Unit,
20 Fined Street, W.C.
July 5.

From Dr Robert Reimer
Sir, During the recent debates about the Grunwick dispute the "rights" to join or not to join a trade union have frequently been put forward as a major problem in speaking to this simple way about individual rights in respect to union membership.

The benefit won for workers by a trade union is essentially a collective one. It is not an individual benefit from it, irrespective of whether or not they themselves are members. This gives each an individual incentive not to join with all the costs that involves, or

sent a pressing appeal to Mr. Lefebvre to defer the ordinations. Delighted with the Archbishop's positive response, Mr. Simpfendorfer and his four friends returned to the Vatican reactions. Should these prove encouraging, Mr. Lefebvre was to confirm his offer direct to the Holy Father.

When the German Bishop started to go to the authorities in Cardinal Villot's office the phone, the latter interrupted him with the request that she text be immediately forwarded to the Vatican. It was taken to Rome by special courier and delivered to the Secretariate of State on the same day.

On June 20, the Pope, in a handwritten letter, warned Archbishop Lefebvre that an "irreparable rupture" would result from the illicit ordinations. The letter contained a warning to the Archbishop that proposals he had been summoned to reject as "unacceptable."

Your leader, Sir, has stressed that the Pope was moving with great

To go through the Latin edition of the reformed rite, comparing it with the old, will show the reformer in a very different light from the places at the beginning of Mass; at the Offertory, and immediately after the Canon. The fact, that the Mass is a sacrifice is nowhere lost sight of; nor, in any of the fostered changes, is the altar of God, which the Roman Canon stands first.

Ceremonies with which the rite is clothed has been simplified, again with the purpose of explaining and not obscuring the meaning and purpose of the rite. The "chances" of the Latin Mass have been removed have really brought fewer.

A priest may still celebrate Mass in Latin without any special permission, including the Roman Canon. He may still sing the Mass in the traditional manner, and the people, who still may be like him.

The Introit, Gradual, Alleluia and Offertory chants may be sung in Latin from the traditional Gradual and Roman Canon. The priest may stand

unions and employers associations may claim that an employer is observing terms and conditions of a contract of collective bargaining, even when the recognized terms and conditions in a trade or industry are more favorable. Even if *The Times* does not know what the dispute is about, it is obvious that the Grunwick owner is questioning the right of the workers from joining the union of their choice he is depriving low-paid workers of the right of recourse to the law, a recourse which Mr. Wray professes to favor, although not of course for the purpose of picking a fight.

On the same day as your leader you carried a letter from Professor Alan Day who seems to have been misled by his own use of statistics. Unlike *The Times* who view exploitation as part of the nature of production, Professor Day's analysis shows the Grunwick workers "were not underpaid, even before the recent sharp increase in rates. He tries to do this by comparing Grun-

not (single person) that the union is not thereby weakened, for he still shares in any advances in wages or conditions which are achieved. It is short, it pays any individual to be a "free rider," though if a significant number exercise this option they all lose.

There is thus a case for restricting the "right" of people not to join a union, for example by moral pressure or a closed shop, in the interests of each worker in an industry as a means of avoiding the long and costly way to compulsory taxation which finances collective provision like defence, which could never be undertaken on the basis of unfettered individual choice.

Yours sincerely,
ROBERT REINER
Lecturer in Technology,
University of Bristol,
12 Woodland Road,
Bristol.
July 5

*From Mr Sidney J. Vickers
St. St. Austine, understanding the*

to the Archbishop's quest? Was it not primarily concerned with "unacceptable" — and, in its way, very Albanian — was this perhaps a mere formula screening Vatican sympathies with the French Episcopal Conference whose progressive members have left no doubt as to the latter's attitude towards the Archbishop's formal condemnation?

One thing seems certain: Mgr. Lefebvre's readiness to defer the ordinations must have seriously embarrassed his adversaries, both in the present and in the future. In the light of the offer of communication, it now should appear as a gross abuse of

baroque altar with all its traditional documents. Whether these things are the work of the 1920's is debatable, but that they are permitted is beyond doubt.

To return to S. Athanasius, and Pope Liberius: that the Pope was guilty of heresy is not in question, but of what heresy is the present debate. The traditionalists say it was the heresy of the "Rome of Constantine" against the "Rome of Carthage" accused, says Mr. Carole's evidence, of the prosecution?

Yours faithfully,
ALAN COOKE

41 Upper George Street,
Tylshesey,
New Chester.
July 8

Even more relevant would have been a comparison with wages paid by employers in the same industry. The average weekly wage in the Kodak process withers in August 1976: the rate of the minimum was \$55.50 a week. Another major em-

The fact is that only one Grun-
wick picket has been convicted since
the 1971-72 season. The charge was
offence was "obstruction of the
highway". This makes the contents
of Dr Harrison's letter all the more
incredible.

Yours faithfully,
SIDNEY F. VICKERS,
Area Secretary
National Union of Professional,
Executive, Clerical and Computer
Staff,
3 Parkview Road,
Welling.

Sir, As the Commander at Anahem Bridge, after John Frost was removed to hospital and as one of the highest ranking British Staff Commanders in The Airborne Division, as it was known in the early days, I greatly regret that Sir John Airdreough has apparently ignored the serious criticisms so charmingly set out by General Gackett in his letter, which you published on the June 25. It may be that the film is commercial and NOT documentary and that the director has people a right to make and as people face and to play duck and drakes with historical facts in order to dish up an extravagant fit for the American massed cinema market. But the the film is a disgrace and has already been caused, and his silence now makes matters much worse.

In 1957 the project of a European Economic Community looked sufficiently grass rooted in the large majority of the people of the six countries, that it was possible to willingly accept that the Treaty of Rome would contain no fixed term or withdrawal clauses. . . . at that time I was my prime minister (1950-53) and I was not in power the political argument between us (the six) and the United States certainly have a political possibility of a European Community. . . . But the crux of the argument is another. What I pointed out was that the six Prime Ministers of 1957 were not going to add a new member to the Community. . . . I was not a constitutional expert but I was aware of existing ones, like the Council of Europe or the OECD. The absence

The Lib Lab pact

From Mr. Andrew Phillips
Sir, In his article today (July 26) Edward Levin says that "as far as we know" the Lib-Lab Agreement as he is. He could not be more wrong.

Mr. Levin's colleague, George Brown, says in his speech on page two of the same edition of your paper. There he quotes me as saying that the Agreement "clipped the wings of the political extremists" and that it was "a constructive co-operation in place of divisive and doctrinaire policies".

The key issue in this by-election was the question of the Government's use of nuclear force. My opponent used an interesting phrase in his election address. With Britain standing on the precipice of a wages war, he said, "it is a very real possibility that we may have to resort to our nuclear deterrent".

It is his grossly conservative liberties which Mr. Levin so rightly

demonstration. In that case, however, the judge sentenced 14 of them on the spot to three months' imprisonment for contempt of court. On appeal, Lord Justice Goff said: "If this sort of conduct is repeated by anyone in the future, whatever their motives, no excuse will be accepted. . . . In similar circumstances a sentence of imprisonment for three months would be imposed and served."

Not always, it seems. No summary steps were taken, on June 28 to punish a contempt in the face of the court. Why not?

I would think it grotesque that these 20 women protesters should find themselves in prison while businessman Heldsworth goes free. I do not know if the war generation which weighed with the court, or whether they considered any punishment for the clearest con-

However, I hope sincerely that Mr. Levine and his fellow sponsors enjoy an enormous success. They have certainly staked a prodigious fortune in the venture. But it is a fortune this unnecessary acrimony has arisen, because long after the film is dead and forgotten, the survivors—Armenians and the families of Armenians who fell into the hands of Winston Churchill's mopping-words—"Not in vain" may be the pride of those who have survived and the epitaph of those who fell? Without the magnetic inspiration of

been made majority rule for certain decisions. The Masters of a Pedagogues' Union were not the least bit disinterested in the rights of the diversity between a Community and the traditional, unsuccessful international organization.

Such was the special pervading of those times; and the present characteristics of degrading the Community into an old-fashioned international representation are a least partially due to the lack of understanding of what a Community is, or was intended to be.

Yours sincerely,
ROBERT DUCCL
Frosvende Square, W.I.
July 1.

Grasping the thistle of agreement
the Government was admitted
only the lesser of evils. How-
ever, it was based on our judgment
which nobody disputes, that a
Minister/ Joseph Tory Administra-
tion would not have the policies,
the sympathy or the will to avoid
unfree collective chaos.

Yours truly,
ANDREW PHILLIPS
Parliamentary Candidate for the
Saffron Walden constituency.
2 George St.
Saffron Walden
Essex.
July 6.

to enforce the law when they find the mobs inside the very courts of law and before the eyes of the judges. Lord Denning stated the principle in Morris's case: "Of all the places where law and order must be maintained, it is here - in these courts."

The women have said they will be back and in greater numbers.

Yours faithfully,
JAMES PRICE,
10. South Square,
Gray's Inn, W.C1
June 29.

Yours sincerely,
FREDERICK GOUGH.
Weavers,
Lodsworth,
near Peterworth,
Sussex.
July 4.

London evening papers
From the *Editor of the Evening Standard*
Sir, Robin Esser is right (Letter of July 5). I did not really mean I wanted to drive his *Evening News* off the streets of London. I only said it in a fit of competitive exuberance after learning of the final collapse of the efforts of his

From Mr James Price
Sir, in today's The Times (June 29)
you report a speech by Lord
Denning, Master of the Rolls, in
which he said that critics who
undermine the confidence of the
people in the judges strike at the
very root of law and order. "Our

The 7-7-77 club
From: Mr. A. G. Petgrave-Johnson
Sir, Reading a comment in a recent Sunday paper concerning the rarity of Thursday's date, viz: 7-7-77. I wonder how many of your readers can boast, as can my aunt, Dr Johnson, of Bramhall, that on Thursday she will be 77 on the 7th Jan.

Mr. Bryan Gould (June 29) is quite right in stating that there are treaties setting up international organizations which do not contain the fixed term (UN, WHO, UNESCO). Contrariwise, the military alliances in which our security has been based in the postwar period have fixed terms (the Western European Union 50 years, the North Atlantic

drive my newspaper off the streets.
Fleet Street loves its occasional scraps. But, perhaps now this one is over we can all concentrate on giving Londoners a choice of two healthy papers and not expend our energies tearing each other to bits.
Yours faithfully,
SIMON JENKINS,
47 Shoe Lane, E.C4
July 6.

Now is reported on your front page: 20 women broke up a court hearing and occupied the courtroom for 20 minutes. There were shouts of "Out with Roskill, Wien and Stryan" and "Do you know what it feels like to be raped, Roskill?" The similarity with the 1970 case of the Welsh language protesters in *Morris v Crown Office* is striking; they too broke up a court hearing by a

A. G. PETGRAVE-JOHNSON,
Belmont School,
Feldmore.
Holmbury St Mary.
Dorking.
Surrey.
July 5.

Stock Exchange Prices

Wages affect the leaders

ACCOUNTING DAYS: Dealings Begin June 27 Dealings End July 8 Contango Day July 11 Settlement Day July 19

6 Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days



HINE
connoisseurs'
cognac

Drummond's
Freedom
Suitings ... ask your tailor!

[illegible]

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THE
COMPLETE
CONSTRUCTION
SERVICE

THE TIMES

BUSINESS NEWS

PLANNING NEW WAREHOUSE?
Build in the benefits of an
ATCOST
STRUCTURAL FRAME
ATCOST INDUSTRIAL DIVISION
22 Old Bond St. London W1. Tel. 01-431 0802

Sandilands strategy rejected by chartered accountants

By Nicholas Hirst
Members of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales yesterday rejected the comprehensive introduction of inflation accounting on a current cost basis, thus overruling the profession's leadership.

The highest poll since the institute voted against integration with the other British accountancy bodies seven years ago resulted in victory for the two Sussex accountants who raised enough support to call a special meeting to debate the inflation accounting question.

The motion was: "That the members of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales do not wish any system of current cost accounting to be made compulsory."

Most of the votes were by proxy and of the total ballot 5,512 or 64 per cent were in favour and 3,184 (46 per cent) against.

The issue drew a record attendance for an institute meeting and almost 1,000 members packed into head-stands in the early morning session.

The Sandilands report was discussed. "It is clear that the basic principles of current cost accounting have not yet been agreed," said Mr. David, one of the two proposers, told the meeting.

But in what was widely regarded as a conservative debate, Mr. David also expressed his uneasiness which for procedural reasons was never put but which recognized the need for an acceptable system of inflation accounting.

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Awaiting the verdict... accountants at yesterday's meeting.

up, was that now was not the time for implementation of a compulsory system.

In its defeat, the Council of the Institute was forced to accept that most of the work done since the Sandilands committee reported 18 months ago, must be rethought.

A statement made after a meeting of the 50-member council, held immediately after the special meeting of members, reaffirmed that an acceptable form of inflation accounting was urgently required. But it also acknowledged that re-appraisal was needed and urged the Accounting Standards Committee, which is the rule-making authority for all the accountancy bodies, to hold further consultations with representatives of finance, commerce, industry and Government.

In the end it took a grassroots revolt within the profession itself to kill off the current cost accounting proposals.

Speaking for the institute yesterday, Mr. J. D. Cornie, chairman of its technical committee and finance director of Reed International, said the most important areas on which to concentrate were the depreciation of fixed assets and adjustment of the cost of sales.

"The historical conventions have misled Governments into bad fiscal and other industrial strategy decisions," he said.

"They have misled shareholders and employees alike into thinking that the distribution of the historical cost profits rather than to get cracking together with a view to creating some real profits. They have misled complacent management into believing that the current cost accounting system is a satisfactory one."

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Leyland car sales dipped to 23pc last month

By Edward Townsend
British Leyland, which had high hopes in May of winning back some of its lost share of the United Kingdom car market, fell behind again in June and for the first six months of the year captured less than 25 per cent of the market.

Last month, Leyland Cars sold 22,825 vehicles including, for the first time, 110 Allegro models assembled at its Belgian factory but its market share was only just over 23 per cent.

Ford retained its position as market leader, achieving sales for the half year of 189,815 (27.1 per cent), against Leyland's 172,808 (24.7 per cent).

A Leyland spokesman said yesterday: "Our sales figures are not as good as we would have liked, but in early July they are better. The road to recovery is a long one and we have to go out and win back our customers."

The dip in Leyland sales has occurred despite the increasing flow of cars into showrooms and the company now faces a difficult task if it is to prevent Ford from being the 1977 top seller.

The latest figures, issued by the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders, show that total sales in the first half were 700,443, just 0.5 per cent higher than a year ago.

The society said this was in line with forecasts of a 2 per cent rise in sales this year and the gains required to meet the target were expected in the second half.

Imported cars in June accounted for 42,749 sales, maintaining a 43.2 per cent share of the market. This compares with about 35 per cent a year ago.

Datsun regained the top importer's position with 6.8 per cent of the market, followed by Ford (5.8 per cent), Fiat (4.8 per cent).

Particular attention is focused on the local authority market, where Leyland has a strong presence, who settle in the autumn.

The second main problem is what happens if private sector car sales start to fall away much faster than the average. The Government is allowing the public sector to buy cars at a low figure for public employees' pay settlements and private industry gives away much higher figures there could be considerable unrest.

There are still some 100,000 cars in the queue to be delivered, which are expected to become clearer after the expected meeting next week between Mr. Healey and the Economic Policy Committee of the Trades Union Congress.

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EEC draws up plans to curb imports of cheap textile products

By Peter Hill
Industrial Correspondent
European Economic Community imports of certain textile products are to be limited under plans being drawn up by the European Economic Commission, it was revealed yesterday.

The announcement came as negotiations for the future of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade Multi Fibre Arrangement continued in Geneva between delegates from industrialized and developing nations.

The EEC's action will make the negotiations more difficult but the disclosure at this time was being seen by observers last night as a further demonstration by the commission of its intention to take all measures to protect the Community textile industry from low cost producing countries, particularly in the Far East.

Community negotiators at the MFA talks have already made clear that if the present arrangement is extended unchanged up to 1.6 million jobs in the European textile industry could disappear by 1982.

Last month the commission said it would take action to protect the Community's textile industry after France took unilateral action to curb imports.

According to a spokesman in Brussels, the new measures being planned will affect imports of cotton yarn, men's shirts, women's blouses and T-shirts but the planned cuts would affect all member states in the same way.

Imports of cotton yarn to all EEC countries will be affected but only France will be authorized to reduce imports on the other three items. Britain will be able to limit imports of men's shirts and T-shirts, West

Germany, the Benelux countries and Denmark will also be able to limit imports of T-shirts.

Exporting countries to be consulted over the planned cuts are expected to include Hongkong, Singapore, Malaysia, South Korea, Morocco, Tunisia, Turkey, Spain and Greece.

The EEC has a large trade deficit in clothing and textiles with the rest of the world and the Community is now a net importer of textiles and clothing.

Latest statistical trends produced by Comitextil, the Community's main textile trade organization, have underlined the scale of the difficulties being faced by the Community. Comitextil noted that four developing countries—South Korea, Taiwan, Mexico and Brazil—were now among the 10 leading man-made fibre producing countries.

Yesterday, Mr. Ian MacArthur, director of the British Textile Confederation, called on the EEC negotiators at the MFA talks to stand firm on the mandate which they had been given.

Addressing the annual luncheon of the Textile Converters' Association, he said it was vital that the rate of import growth of sensitive products—those with a market penetration of 25 per cent or more—should be sharply reduced.

It was equally vital, he continued, that the total imports of these sensitive products should fall within a ceiling set by the Community.

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Mr Shore to smooth way for business investment

By Malcolm Brown
Mr. Shore, Secretary of State for the Environment, will urge local authorities to alter their policies to give priority to industry.

He said this at yesterday's meeting of the National Economic Development Council and revealed that next week he would be sending a circular to authorities outlining a six-point programme to implement the switch.

First, local authorities will be asked to ensure that there is a focal point to which industrialists can have access to help them through planning procedures and other controls.

In a paper circulated at the meeting, Mr. Shore said that it was essential to have a set-up in which there was a quick and constructive response to inquiries and where the industrial aspects of the authorities' own policies could be coordinated.

Secondly, the circular will advise local authorities that from now on the handling of industrial planning applications—whatever their size—should take precedence over housing applications. Industrial development will have the same priority in building regulation matters.

Up to now local authorities have been asked to give equal priority to planning applications for housing and for important industrial development.

But in the spirit of the industrial strategy agreement drawn up at Chequers in late 1975, it is now being put on record that a radical change of emphasis is needed, even if this has to be achieved at the expense of social requirements.

The third area covered by the circular will be the drawing up of forward land use plans. Authorities are to be asked to make more account of the needs of industry and the prospects for industrial development.

Fourth, authorities are to be given firm guidance that when they undertake redevelopment schemes—for example, slum clearance—they should be at pains not to displace existing manufacturing companies.

The fifth section of the circular will remind local authorities that they are to have increased power to help the development of industry, particularly small scale works in large city centres.

Finally, the authorities will be urged to be more flexible in applying housing policies in an effort to facilitate labour mobility.

Mr. Shore emphasised yesterday that he intended to get his regional officials to follow up the circular so as to spur local authorities to action.

In a separate discussion at the meeting, Mr. William Williams, Secretary of State for Education, said that she had been very struck in the talks in the "great debate" over recent months at the gap which existed between industry and the educational system at every level.

This, she said, reflected attitudes in society at large. Mrs. Williams urged industrialists and trade unions to help her change this.

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Finance Corporation for Industry may be allowed equity stakes

Ronald Pullen, Financial Correspondent
Finance for Industry (FFI), a medium-sized company, is looking at the possibility of broadening the type of its Finance Corporation for Industry (FCI) subsidiary by allowing it to take equity stakes in companies in addition to its present role as a provider of medium-term finance for large companies.

Such a move could bring FCI to much closer competition in the market for medium-term finance for large companies.

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Votes by transport workers and miners deal serious blow to hopes for phase three Treasury looking at public sector to hold line on pay policy

By David Blake
Economics Correspondent
Treasury ministers and officials are now trying to assess how much can be salvaged of the Government's hopes for a new understanding with the unions on pay in the light of the votes by the transport workers and miners.

The decision by the two unions has dealt a very serious blow—possibly fatal—to any hopes the Government has of persuading the unions to specify a target for pay rises above the 10 per cent level, which would risk pricing their members out of jobs.

The Government is apparently determined not to allow any relaxation of the cash limits which control its own spending, which would provide the cutting edge of its policy on public sector pay.

Ministers do see that there are real difficulties in trying to use the public sector as the front line in pay policy. One is the need for flexibility to pay more to some groups, such as police and the armed forces, which means that it would be necessary to give less to others if the normal expectation

towards the public sector as one place where the Government can hold the line.

Ministers are giving serious thought to pointing a normal expectation figure for the public sector settlements which are due this year.

Unions would be told that if they target and get pay rises above this level they would risk pricing their members out of jobs.

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Earnings per share	31.7	2
Dividend per share	6.826	6

Copies of the Report and Accounts may be obtained from the Secretary at Ferguson House, 15/17 Marylebone Road, London NW1 5JE.

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Equity Bank hits flak over UBM

Some institutions are unhappy about the placing which will leave Equity Capital for Industry with 11 per cent of UBM Group.

There was, it appears, no consultation with existing shareholders before the issue was made and no question of their being given the chance to participate in any share offering: this despite the fact that one institution, M & G, holds as much as 11 per cent itself and now finds its holding diluted so that it is no longer the biggest shareholder.

There is not much doubt the deal will go through as planned—the price is a good one for UBM—but the handling of the placing raises a point of principle. UBM is no lame duck despite its recent dismal record. Admittedly, it would have found a rights issue virtually impossible to launch, but it is reasonable for existing holders—especially when they have a strategic stake like M & G—to expect at least to be offered a chance to participate in any recovery.

ECI was prepared to offer half the shares to existing shareholders as it has done, for instance, in the case of Renwick. It did not do so on the insistence of UBM's advisers, Samuel Montagu.

Their argument is that a placing was more appropriate as a way of getting a good price and that a rights issue, underwritten by ECI, would be a nonsense from ECI's own point of view. But this issue could clearly arise again and there is a strong case for ECI spelling out the ground rules it plans to observe in future.

Accountants

Searching for a compromise

The final nail in the coffin of Morpeth's proposals on inflation accounting contained in Exposure Draft 18 was hammered home with a vengeance yesterday. But the special meeting of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales, whose membership voted so decisively against introduction of a compulsory system of current cost accounting, may turn out to have been constructive.

For, although ED 18, and possibly the philosophy of current cost accounting itself was being buried, the idea that it is essential to account for inflation in some way, was not. So it was a case of ED 18 is dead; long live inflation accounting.

True, the views expressed on what form inflation accounting should take ranged from a reintroduction of the accountants' original current purchasing-power adjustments to various submissions on Morpeth. Nevertheless, a basis for agreement may be there.

Hopefully, this will be the case. For in the final analysis it is the Government which must be reckoned with, and the accountants' valued independence is more in the balance as a result of yesterday's vote than it has ever been.

The Government is committed to inflation accounting. It set up the Sandilands com-

mittee with non-accountant representatives to draw up a successful inflation accounting strategy. The fact that the profession's own attempt to improve on Sandilands' through the Morpeth committee has failed must be a matter for serious concern in Whitehall.

If the profession is unable to produce a successful strategy, the Government may say, now is the time to impose one. The council of the Institute has recognized the threat in its considered statement made after the special meeting, urging the accounting standards committee, the profession's joint rule making body, to hold further consultation with representatives of finance, commerce, industry and Government.

Significantly, the words current cost accounting are not mentioned in its statement. It is an effort to make a clean break and come up with a generally acceptable system.

A week ago it seemed possible that a compromise between the various factions could have been made by the issue of discussion papers on adjustments for cost of sales, monetary items and additional depreciation which could have run alongside historic accounts for a trial period of about five years.

While not being made compulsory by the accounting standards committee, they would nevertheless have had the weight of being "best accounting practice" and may well have become a requirement of a Stock Exchange listing.

It is debatable whether such a course would have been acceptable to Government, but a measure of agreement seemed possible. No voices are raised in favour of any piecemeal attempt to bring in CCA and



Leaders of the accountancy profession under attack: Mr Douglas Morpeth, chairman of the inflation accounting steering group (left), and Mr Brian Maynard, president of the Institute of Chartered Accountants, at yesterday's special meeting.

although it is inconceivable that the Government could force a standard on the profession against the wishes of the majority of its members, there could be pressure to do so.

The measure of the leadership of all the accountancy bodies now is whether they will be able to come up with an acceptable compromise before Mr Dell, the Trade Minister, loses his patience.

Supply/demand dilemma in copper

'Partial' settlement of the triennial wage negotiations in the United States copper industry (Kennecott, the country's biggest producer, and Newmont having reached agreement with the unions) has simply underlined the crisis facing the industry internationally.

Since the United States produces about a quarter of non-Communist refined production much had been built into the copper price earlier this year on the view that there would be a strike. In March, the price went through \$900 a tonne.

The LME price is now down to \$717.50 a tonne, so there is a gap of 21 to 27 per cent between the open market price and the United States producer-price.

With world stocks put at 2.7 million tonnes, and rising, against anticipated consumption this year of 6.7 million tonnes or less, there appears to be one course of action—a cut in the United States producer-price coupled with either prolonged mine shut-downs or closures.

The disparity between the LME and United States producer-prices may lead many consumers to increase their intake

from the free market at the expense of the miners who contract from the producers.

In turn producers may advance the carrot of relative price stability in the bull market, which some expect to develop in the mid-1980s.

However, a significant portion of world production is not governed by strictly commercial criteria and, therefore, production will not fall as fast as market conditions would warrant.

The pivotal role copper plays in the economies of Zaire and Zambia, for example, which are expected to produce some 1.2 million tonnes this year means that so long as the cost of imported equipment for the mines remains below the copper price, the mines will still produce, since even at a loss they bring a net foreign exchange gain.

An additional factor in bringing down the copper price has been the slow-down in the predicted rate of world growth.

The outlook for copper has led to financial institutions to fight shy of funding any new mining projects which, coupled with possible closures, raises the prospect of shortages in the next decade.

Which direction now for the National Enterprise Board?



Mr Leslie Murphy (above) takes over shortly as the NEB chairman. Maurice Corran discusses the opportunities and difficulties that the post will involve.

Mr Leslie Murphy, at present deputy chairman, takes over from August 1 the job of running the 20-month-old National Enterprise Board. His position as chairman, in succession to Lord Ryder, will carry a salary of £31,850 a year and the certainty of unremitting criticism.

Mr Murphy was formerly deputy chairman of the production and supply of the NEB, and was persuaded by Mr Anthony Wedgwood Benn to join the NEB in November, 1973, for a five-year term. Since then, he has been helping to put together one of the country's biggest business conglomerates, while knowing that the Conservative opposition has been pledged if it returns to power, to abolish the NEB and change its sister organizations in Scotland and Wales.

In under two years, and by authority of the controversial Industry Act 1975, the Ryder-Murphy partnership, helped by a board of industrialists and trade union leaders, has both assembled a small staff and built up a portfolio of interests with assets approaching £1,000m and a turnover of £2,750m.

The NEB, unlike most statutory corporations, has no monopoly of any particular product and its complex have to compete in world markets conforming to the disciplines of market competition while working within the constraints of statutes and ministerial guidance. Because it has access to up to £1,000m of taxpayer finance).

To draw on the official terms of reference, the NEB has a duty to establish, maintain or to develop industrial undertakings; to promote the reorganization or development of industries; to provide public ownership into profitable areas of manufacturing and to promote industrial democracy within the undertakings it controls; and to take over and to manage public-owned securities and other property.

Into the board's care were to be placed existing Whitehall shareholdings in British Leyland, Rolls-Royce, Herbert, Ferranti, International Computers, Brown Boveri Kent and Dunford & Elliott. There were squabbles about the valuations and transferred debts, especially over Rolls-Royce, but the seven went on to the books and represent a milestone around the board's neck in terms of its financial resources and statutory duties to earn satisfactory returns on capital employed.

Clearly, British Leyland and Rolls-Royce require a great deal of the NEB's time and money. Lord Ryder's preoccupations with just two of the giant firms has been exhausting, particularly with the former, which is a standing threat to the board's resources and future performance.

Notwithstanding the well-documented controversies surrounding the relationship and individual decisions, it is to the NEB's credit that the other terms of reference have been observed against a background of an unsettled capital structure and political conflict. There has been a constant flow of investments of varying quality, but always stoutly defended by the staff on the ground that they have potential.

The second half of 1976 saw a burst of deals involving small and medium-sized companies. They included taking a controlling interest in one of the largest independent makers of computer peripherals, Data Recording Instrument Co, followed by a stake of nearly one third in Agenspark, a little known but leading producer of spark erosion machines, which wanted to attack new export markets.

Hard on the heels of these investments came the injection

of money into the office equipment firm Twinkl, help for Reed & Smith to modernize its papermill in Somerset and equity aid for Sinclair Radionics to develop its calculator business and to expand into the manufacture of miniature television sets. Holdings were sold in Dunford & Elliott after Leach came on to the scene, there was the INSAC Data Systems reorganization and United Medical Company was set up with Allied Investments to wholesale British medical supplies overseas.

The present year has seen the creation of Kellogg Electric from assets retrieved from the receiver's hands, an investment in R. R. Chapman (Sob Sea Surveys), and aid for rubber and plastics machinery makers Francis Shaw & Co and for White Child & Beney (a complex affair).

After agreement surrounded the formation of British Tannery Products with Barrow Hepburn. There were raised eyebrows over a small investment in a reconstructed clockmaker Twinkl & Reed, but little comment on two other giant injections of money into Mohlar Engineering Co and Packaging Methods.

As if these were not enough, the NEB's staff has had to undertake special studies of northern problems, look into the crisis in telecommunications equipment ordering, become embroiled in industrial strategy work and engage in consortia funding with private enterprises and state interests in attempts to build a Middle East power station and a South American railway system.

More recently, of course, there has been the quelling and ministerial arm twisting over the efforts to help the British turbine generator and boiler making companies merge into two new enterprises. The NEB was not at first seen to become involved, but Mr Varley, the Secretary of State for Industry, who has powers of direction as well as persuasion, expects the board to take a leading role in sorting out power station equipment problems.

It is inevitable that there are strains. Within the board there have been some divisions. Several trade union members

were not too happy with Lord Ryder's handling of British Leyland's reports and consequential advice to the Government to sell the GEC-Parsons, struggle has aroused some protests from union quarters, where support for the NEB is strong, and, indeed, the TUC keeps pressing the Government to supply the board with even more funds and to engage in more aggressive acts of public ownership.

Lord Ryder's departure does allow his successor the choice of consolidating the work done to date or plunging boldly into a new phase of investment in the face of lingering CIP suspicion and the hostility of big private sector groups. It must be a matter for speculation, but the most likely course would seem to be consolidation.

The NEB is now working on its corporate plan and is likely to pretend that, if capital is freely available, it is a matter of time before anything hard in splashing money around. The test is justifying expenditure by getting practical results that will impress critics.

So long as Lord Ryder remained at the board it was a prisoner of his famous report (a team effort, by the way) on the future needs of Leyland. Mr Murphy now has a chance to adopt, if necessary, a more flexible approach in monitoring Leyland's performance and investment strategy.

Besides sorting out Rolls-Royce, whose chairman was at loggerheads with the NEB until a memorandum of understanding cleared the air, Mr Murphy needs to keep Ferranti on its improving course and to realize the potential of Herbert. He has ideas for financing big export deals with NEB guarantees.

He starts his period as chairman knowing that, even if the NEB survives an electoral battle, he must justify existing investments by earning returns by which the public can judge the staff's abilities. The Prime Minister has just promised more backing for the board and the TUC remains enthusiastic about the new instrument for tackling Britain's industrial problems.

None the less, the NEB is still a state agency that claims to be a bridge between the public and private sectors of industry but which the Conservatives claim is unnecessary. Mr Murphy has to convince Lord Ryder's round of speeches to business audiences if he is to swing opinion across the political divide and he has, perhaps, to be less secretive about the board's decisions and thoughts.

Even its supporters dislike the feeling that the NEB is pretending to be a harmless organization, not really subscribing fully to Labour's stated objectives of expanding, improving industry and creating jobs. Mr Murphy is not a publicist, but if he wants the board to survive and to allay criticism, he must recognize the continuing scepticism and doubts about its role, explaining its staff's help in explaining its validity and showing how investment and other decisions have been taken. He will have influence over the lives of 276,000 employees, and, after all, it is our money that is being invested or committed by guarantee.

Economic notebook

The North Sea oil cash flow

North Sea oil is already beginning to affect the British economy. It now supplies over half of the United Kingdom's oil requirement. It will soon transform the balance of payments and, a little later, provide a significant boost to the government's revenue.

But the implications of the oil wealth for the economy and for the Government's economic policy are still hotly debated. There is even disagreement over whether North Sea oil will prove to be the greatest boon or the greatest bane of economic progress in Britain for the rest of this century.

Mr Gordon Pepper, and colleagues at City stockbrokers W. Greenwell, have today published their contribution to the debate. Their paper is entitled *Special Monetary Bulletin, the economic implications of North Sea oil*, but as Mr Pepper views money as the crucial element in the economy he is mainly concerned with the monetary impact of the oil.

North Sea oil's first effect is on the balance of payments. It is already moving the current account into surplus, and could boost the balance by about £5,500m (at 1977 prices) in 1985.

This surplus could be neutralized in three basic ways. A fairly small boost to demand would wipe out the surplus by sucking in imports. These would be paid for in effect by the oil surplus on the trade account. We would then be using North Sea oil to provide higher living standards while it lasted.

A current account surplus could also be counteracted by a deficit of equal size on the capital account. In other words, the income from the North Sea would be invested overseas. One capital asset would be exchanged for another, ensuring a further flow of income. But there would be no jobs provided in Britain, as there would be no extra productive investment here.

Or the Government could allow the exchange rate to float upwards to balance the payments. Some combination of the last two has been advocated by the international monetary fund. The beneficial effects on inflation would, they believe, outweigh the initial costs in terms of export price competitiveness.

Britain would at last enter a virtuous circle of low inflation and rising real output. At present, however, the Government is holding the exchange rate steady against the dollar by taking in funds to the reserves. And a balance of payments surplus which is used to build up the reserves tends to increase the money supply.

This is because the Bank of England is effectively printing pounds which it then sells abroad. While the domestic supply of money (which is close to the international Monetary Fund concept of domestic credit expansion—DCE) is not increased, Britain's total money supply is. The extra funds go into the hands of foreigners who buy British exports.

The surplus on the current account shows that there is more money being earned by British exporters than spent by British importers. The pounds sold in exchange for the extra reserves make up the difference.

So, Mr Pepper argues, from the first application of North Sea oil, that of a

balance of payments surplus, comes the second, that of an increase in the growth of the money supply, and a third—increased inflation.

For reasons outlined below, the monetary effects of an assumed payments surplus are not as large as that surplus.

But before looking at that it is worth examining Mr Pepper's argument that the surplus causes at least some rise in inflation. He assumes that money targets will be fixed to constrain the actual growth in the money supply. So there will not in fact be an increase in inflation caused by faster money growth. If there is, nevertheless, a rise in inflation, this will depress real output, as the share of prices in the fixed nominal gap rises, and squeezes the share of real output.

As I understand it, Mr Pepper fears that a balance of payments surplus will cause pressure for an expansion in the money supply. This pressure has an inflationary effect. If it is related, with money targets, then it is transformed into higher prices and fewer goods. If it is accommodated by the government then it finances both higher prices and higher output.

But the damaging effects of inflation on growth (as extra uncertainty makes consumers and businessmen less willing to spend) mean that in the long run this accommodative policy will damage real growth.

But it is not clear from Mr Pepper's analysis why the extra money should not be used to finance production rather than to pay higher prices. It does not spell out the international monetarist argument, that the payments surplus which is used to build up reserves, rather than allow sterling appreciation, leads to a faster rate of inflation than would otherwise be the case.

Mr Pepper has distinguished between two kinds of excessive money growth. The first is a result of an excessive supply of money, when surplus savings in the economy are held in liquid form and included in the money measures. This is relatively easy for the authorities to control without damaging real growth.

Excessive demand for money occurs, he says, when the demand for finance exceeds the supply of savings. Both government and industry satisfy their demand for cash by borrowing from the banking sector. This then increases the money supply. The government can counteract this only by "crowding out" the private sector and raising interest rates.

It is obviously of far more significance if any excessive monetary pressure from the payments surplus is of the demand kind. But the great bulk of increased money supply caused by the North Sea oil revenues is in fact of a supply kind.

There is another main reason why the North Sea oil funds, which benefit the balance of payments, do not feed automatically into the money supply. A large part of them will go straight into the hands of the government and so reduce its need to borrow.

Greenwell's estimate that this will represent about 40 per cent of the total oil cash in 1980, rising to 60 per cent five years later. The crucial question then becomes how the government uses these funds.

Caroline Atkinson

Business Diary: Prize performance • SEC's first lady?

An Eldredge and James Cope seem to have got off to a very lively start with their "Bunf of the Month" award for the victims of "judicious and unadvised" government demands for form-filling.

Hildreth, a director-general of the Institute of Directors and one variously Tory MP for Gloucestershire South and secretary of the party's Smaller Businesses Committee.

They are organizers of this new award, the first of which, it will be announced today, is to go to a Midlands button-maker fined £20 for refusing to complete the 1973 Census of production survey form.

The businessman's case was not the 1972 census estimate of value of button production did not square with his own and that since results of the 1973 census were still not available three years later the figures were useless anyway.

There must be some sympathy for the case, but I can't say I have much for either Eldredge or Cope on this occasion. The man after all broke the law. Surely they could have found a more deserving case.

It looks as if Jimmy Carter is decided to nominate a woman as a member of the curies and Exchange Commission for the first time in the agency's 43 years.

She is likely to be Roberta Arnel, a 48-year-old mother of four and a securities lawyer and trader in the New York City. Rogers and Wells. In the 1960s she worked in the New York regional office of the commission, the federal financial watchdog.



"On the other hand, the CBI seems to favour a return to an orderly and controlled price explosion."

will be at Cranfield airfield, Bedfordshire, on the first three days of September. The organizers said yesterday that many of the big names have already booked space.

Unfortunately, most of those big names come from the United States, France, and Europe. The British aircraft industry, which used to dominate the light aircraft scene before the Second World War, has only two best-sellers these days—the HS 125 executive jet, and the Fairey Britten-Norman Islander (the production line for which is, however, in Belgium).

Surely, there is an opportunity here for new masters of the nationalized aircraft industry. British Aerospace, to move in and start up a new line of light planes? The market certainly seems to be there, for, according to the General Aviation Manufacturers' and Traders' Association, 67 light and business aircraft have been delivered in Britain to date this year compared with 83 for the whole of 1976.

Mr Otto Norland's promotion from director to chairman of Alcoa of Great Britain poses a problem for the International Maritime Industry Forum of which he is a founder.

He is unlikely to be able to continue as chairman of the finance study committee of the IMF, a pressure group representing shipping, shipbuilding, oil and banking interests.

Sir James Dunnett, chairman of the IMF, is now expected to be sounding out possible replacements. His trail is likely to be restricted to British shipping bankers, because Americans are prevented from taking a full part in IMF affairs by anti-trust regulations.

Norland, who is and remains an executive director of Hambro's Bank, has had a fund of experience as a shipping banker, upon which IMF has been able to draw in its job of opening the Government's eyes to the industry's financial difficulties.

Ever wondered why dustmen are so fussy about the amount and nature of the rubbish they will empty from your bins? One answer is that it can be so expensive to dispose of the stuff once it's left the household.

Take, for instance, the £40m deal between the GLC and London Brick, the country's biggest brick maker, which was announced this week. This is for the removal of 800 tons of rubbish a day from north London boroughs and its dumping in a great hole dug by the brick maker in Bedfordshire to get at the clay.

British Rail will make about £10m running two rubbish trains a day between Brent and the hole, which is at Stewarby. It's a great business, brick making, but you make money digging holes and then you make more filling them in.

Windfalls could be on the way down to loyal employees of Beaverbrook Newspapers as a result of the £13.7m takeover by Trafalgar House. Many have taken up options to purchase shares in their company under the terms of Beaverbrook's Sovereign-share scheme. Altogether more than 600,000 options have been issued to several hundred employees at exercise prices of between 30p and 40p, which is a long way short of the 70p a share Trafalgar is bidding. The result has caused a little embarrassment to the financial advisers involved in the deal as Trafalgar will presumably have to make up the difference to buy in the options. As a result the total cost of the takeover could be up to £200,000 more than first thought.

Trust Houses Forte Limited

INTERIM STATEMENT for the half year ended 30th April 1977.

Trading Receipts & Profit

	Half Year to 30th April 1977 £m	Half Year to 30th April 1976 £m	% Increase
Trading Receipts	237.3	187.4	27%
Trading Profit	16.2	10.7	42%
Profits less losses on sale of fixed assets and investments	4.1	1.2	
Financial charges	19.3	11.9	
	(8.8)	(8.3)	
Minority Interest	10.5	3.6	
	(6.1)		
Profit before Taxation	10.4	3.6	

NOTES

(1) The above figures are unaudited and include the profits of Lyons and Knott hotels from the date of acquisition.

(2) The above profits are after charging depreciation of £2.5m (1976 £5.0m) but are before charging taxation and exchange differences.

Highlights from the Chairman's Statement

An encouraging start has been made in the first six months... Most of the Group's profits are earned during the second half-year. The results to date are most satisfactory and we look forward to another successful year.

The proceeds (£21.7 million) from the disposal of the Company's interests in Joseph Terry & Sons Limited and the Thomas Cook Group Limited have further strengthened the Group's liquidity... The interim dividend has been increased to 2.25p per share (1976-1.75p).

THF have over 800 hotels and 3,000 catering establishments worldwide

Reservation office (worldwide)

01-567 3444

MANCHESTER 01-628 0111

EDINBURGH 01-228 4246

GLASGOW 041-221 5154

LIVERPOOL 051-221 0041

CARDIFF 0222-371888

DUBLIN 764401

LEEDS 31261

DURHAM 62561

BERMINGHAM 021-228 3551

BERMINGHAM 021-228 3551

BERMINGHAM 021-228 3551

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There are also reservations offices in Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, Madrid, Milan, Paris, Stockholm, New York, Chicago, Los Angeles, Toronto, Johannesburg, Sydney, and Tokyo.



OECD sees Swedish inflation at 11pc

Paris, July 6.—Swedish inflation could rise to around 11 per cent this year from 10 per cent in 1976, the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development said today.

In an annual review of the Swedish economy, the OECD said an increase in value-added tax and the devaluation of the crown would push the rate up, even assuming the Government's price freeze was effective.

However, the trade deficit could be substantially reduced and current account payments

could show a deficit of 9,000 million (about £1,200m), 23 per cent of gross domestic product, after a 10,600m deficit last year, amounting to 34 per cent of gross domestic product.

Apart from the effects of devaluation, a major element behind the expected deceleration in imports growth is the composition of domestic demand, the OECD said.

Government consumption, which had a small import content, was forecast to grow fairly rapidly, while manufacturing investment and stock-building, which relied more on

imports, were expected to decline.

The labour market situation may deteriorate, the OECD said, but measures to ease unemployment could be further extended.

Expenditure in real terms may rise by more than 1 per cent this year, with total wage and salary receipts rising around 10 per cent, and only a small increase in the savings rate, the OECD said.

The OECD noted recent Swedish deficits had not created any particular financing problems, but it added it doubted whether a balanced

current account position may be achieved in the near future.

Although the restrictive fiscal package introduced after the April devaluation foreboded a tightening of budget finances, it seemed probable a very large deficit would be run on central government account, the OECD said.

This would complicate the task of the monetary authorities, as monetary policy already experienced great difficulty last year in controlling the expansion of bank credit under conditions of primary liquidity creation.—Reuter.

FINANCIAL NEWS

Yoghurt and margarine tubs help fatten J Waddington

By Richard Allen

Stimulus and health fanaticism are helping John Waddington get fatter. The group which makes yoghurt and margarine tubs bounced back from a dull 1975 to push pre-tax profits up from £1.7m to a record £3.3m last year.

And this news combined with the announcement of a dividend—boosting rights issue to push the group's shares up 18p to 177p.

The group, whose operations cover packaging, printing, greetings cards and games, wants to raise £13m to improve its capital base and help with expansion particularly on the plastic packaging front.

That is based on a one-for-five basis at 130p is sweetened by the promise of a 71 per cent dividend increase to 17p gross next year. The latest total payment of 9.9p represents the maximum permissible and is covered more than four times.

Packaging last year accounted for two fifths of Waddington's



Mr Robert Chadwick

total sales of £36m (against £28m) and contributed almost half the profits. The group is already building an extension to its Leeds factory and warehouse and the Dundee operation is to be expanded. Overall the group reckons its investment spend-

ing will have to run some £3m above an asset replacement programme of £4.5m during the next two years.

Despite higher sales games, which now account for only a fifth of the business, saw lower profits, but greetings cards and printing made headway.

The packaging division is still showing particular strength, while the group is still harbouring high hopes for its new "kartidene" plastic process. Developed in conjunction with ICI this new stronger and more flexible plastic may eventually provide substantial licensing income.

At the last balance sheet, total debt of around £5m amounting to about half shareholders' funds but the group hopes that it will be able to extend its borrowings in the UK and overseas following the share issue.

Overseas loans would be used mainly for the expansion of production facilities in the United States.

The rights have been underwritten by Kleinwort's, and the brokers are Cazenove.

Henderson-Kenton's benefits still to come

By Alison Mitchell

A quarter-century after its second half left Henderson-Kenton only just fulfilling chairman's interim forecast a modest increase in profits year-end.

In the event, on turnover from £17m to £20m, pre-tax profit increased only 2 per cent to £1.4m in the 12 months March 31 last. However, of £1.4m the Henderson-Kenton's interim forecast was £1.3m, leaving the latter's management to reserve uncommitted profits to boost pre-tax figure. Last year group transferred £300,000 reserves against £739,000 for previous 12 months.

An expansion programme which included the opening five new branches and relocation of another increased Henderson-Kenton's borrowings by a third to £3m, the higher interest cost coupled with "excepted" pressures on margins is mainly to blame for less than a 2 per cent increase in profits according to Mr David By chairman.

However, with most of openings coming in the second half the benefits will not be through until the current year.

Meanwhile, the expansion programme is to continue. Further seven new outlets planned—five at Henderson-Kenton and two at Horizon.

But Mr Leslie Lipert, financial director, discounts rumours of a rights issue. Company will not be calling shareholders for further £5m until the share price rises to £3.50—up 2p on the rise. It is "too undervalued" says. But he does not rule out the prospect of a 10 per cent issue later in the year.

An attempt to gain a foothold in Canada was turned down by the Federal Government's refusal to give them permission to open a branch in Toronto.

Despite difficult trading conditions in April and May, current year has started well. Henderson-Kenton's delivery, far, up on the 1976 £1.4m Gross margins are improved without hampering sales and group are in a strong position to take advantage of any up

Warning on threat of US monopoly

Paris, July 6.—M Raymond Barre, the French Prime Minister, said today that European countries may be forced to protect industries against the threat of United States monopoly.

He told the Franco-American Chamber of Commerce that in the field of advanced technology—namely nuclear energy, electronics and aerodynamics—conditions of competition were unequal.

The United States had established quasi-monopolies in these sectors through multinational companies and firms which used their position in the American market to dominate the world market, he said.

M Barre said that international agreements should be made to guarantee Europe its proper place in the area of advanced technology.

The maintenance of a competitive industrial potential, guaranteeing a high level of employment, was imperative for Europe, he added.

Legal, economic and commercial obstacles within the United States also prevented a fair exchange between the two areas.

Italian bank chief in row over £165m loans

From John Barle

Rome, July 6

Signor Giuseppe Arcaini, director general of Italcasse, the Central Institute of Italian Savings Banks, is at the centre of a new controversy after the disclosure by a Government spokesman in Parliament that Italcasse has extended credits of 247,000m lire (about £165m) to a family of Roman builders.

Last month Signor Arcaini, 76, a former Christian Democrat deputy who is also president of the Association of Italian Banks (Assobancaria), received a formal notification from a magistrate that charges were being investigated against him.

These were speculation and falsification of balance sheets in connection with a scandal over the alleged financing of political parties by oil companies. His passport was withdrawn.

Answering questions in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday, a Government spokesman admitted that Italcasse had given credits totalling 247,000m lire to three brothers.

He also admitted that the authorities decided on June 23,

to investigate the tax position of the brothers in view of the apparently modest level of their incomes declared in past years on their tax returns.

Deputies from the Communists, Social Democrats and Right Wing Movimento Sociale expressed their dissatisfaction with the spokesman's statement.

Describing this as an example of the widespread pollution of the banking system, the Communist deputy said this was given to one family represented 6 per cent of all Italcasse's annual loans and 20 per cent of the annual output of the private building sector.

Meanwhile, in another banking investigation, the Milan Appellate Court has confirmed the state of insolvency, decreed two years ago by a lower court, of Banca Privata Italiana, formerly belonging to Signor Michele Sindona, the Sicilian-American financier.

The court ordered Signor Sindona to pay costs of more than 15m lire.

Signor Sindona is in New York, fighting an Italian extradition application for him to answer charges of fraudulent bankruptcy.

EEC urged not to levy bearing duty

Brussels, July 6.—The European Commission is proposing to the nine Community members that they should approve but then suspend 15 per cent countervailing duty on Japanese ballbearings and tapered roller bearings once the present 20 per cent anti-dumping duty runs out on August 4, a commission spokesman said today.

The proposal followed pledges by four major Japanese bearings producers, Koyo Seiko, Nachi Fujikoshi, NTN Tokyo Bearing and Nippon Seiko KK, to increase prices for exports to the EEC an average of 20 per cent, the spokesman explained.

A meeting of Community foreign ministers tentatively set July 25-26 to decide on the commission's proposal.

A 20 per cent countervailing duty on Japanese bearings was introduced in February after investigations found alleged dumping.

After lengthy negotiations in Tokyo and Brussels, the Japanese manufacturers offered substantial price rises and assurances that there would not be new dumping.

Reaction in France, Britain and West Germany to the Japanese offer was not altogether favourable as they want iron-clad guarantees against future dumping.

The commission is now attempting to win French, British and German support for acceptance of the Japanese offer, with the effective removal of the dumping duty.—AP-Dow Jones.

Swiss bank's licence withdrawn

Berne, July 6.—The Swiss Federal Banking Commission confirmed it withdrew the licence of Overseas Development Bank of Geneva, owned by Syndikats AG, subject to an appeal period, which runs out today.

The licence withdrawal has been widely rumoured in the Swiss press, but until now has not been confirmed from an official source.

Commenting on these press reports Mr Werner Rey, chairman and owner of Syndikats AG, told a recent press conference that the future of the bank has to be decided by the Federal Appeals Court in Lausanne.

However, a Banking Commission spokesman said that so far no appeal against the commission's decision has been lodged, and if none is lodged today the commission will proceed

with its decision to close the bank.

The bank was bought from Syndikats AG by C. F. Bally AG, the shoe firm earlier this year, but resold to Syndikats at the end of June.

Syndikats has a controlling interest in Bally which is holding its annual meeting at Schoenegg, Canton Solothurn, today. Syndikats officials were not available ahead of the annual meeting for comment.—Reuter.

International Mannesmann planning to cut payout

From Peter Norman

Bonn, July 6

Mannesmann, the West German steel pipe and engineering concern, now expects that earnings this year will fall below those of 1976 when worldwide group net profit amounted to DM302m.

Although Herr Egon Overbeck, chief executive, told the annual shareholders' meeting in Düsseldorf that this is no cause for alarm, he warned them that the 1977 cash dividend will have to be cut from the 14 per cent for last year.

This move, a result of the reform of the German corporation tax, will hit foreign shareholders. Shareholders resident in Germany should on the other hand obtain a higher yield on their investment because the same tax reform has ended the double taxation of dividends.

Daimler marks time

Stuttgart.—The management board chairman of West Germany's Daimler-Benz (Mercedes Cars), says that the German motor industry was reaching the end of a revival.

Herr Joachim Zahn told the annual meeting that the last two years had seen a significant stimulus in the car market, and Daimler-Benz's 1977 net profit would be similar to last year's DM392m (£100m).—Reuter.

Fair wind for KLM

Amsterdam.—KLM Royal Dutch Airlines says it hopes to achieve a reasonably favourable result. This would allow the group to wipe out accumulated losses and open the way for a dividend in the year to March 31.

A dividend can be considered for ordinary shareholders when profits exceed 49m florins needed to cover 34m florins of accumulated losses and 15m florins in payments to preference shareholders, executive board chairman Mr Sergio Orlandini explained.

KLM last paid a dividend in 1970/71 of seven florins.—Reuter.

Shell forks out £38m for Seaway Coal of US

Shell Oil is reported to have paid \$65m (about £37.8m) to buy out the privately-owned United States company Seaway Coal in an apparent move to strengthen the Shell group's international coal operations. Last year the group moved into coal ventures in Australia and South Africa.

Seaway has three wholly-owned subsidiaries—R and F Coal, Seaway River Terminal and Seaway Energy Resources.

Waru response likely for Cambridge Water

After the success of the recent Bournemouth issue, Cambridge Water's tender sale of £1.3m, 83 per cent preference stock at £9.50 is expected to be favourably received. With a running yield of 12.75 per cent and a gross redemption yield of 12.8 per cent, both nearly half

Robert Riley agrees Utd Spring takeover

By Victor Felstead

An agreed offer is to be made by Smeethwick-based United Spring & Steel Group for Robert Riley (Holdings), in which United already holds 21.2 per cent of the equity.

The terms are: six United ordinary shares for every five Riley ordinary shares. This values each Riley ordinary at 20.4p, making United's shares at Tuesday's close of 17p. Riley's equity is valued at £512,000.

A cash alternative of 18p will be offered to the ordinary holders. Full acceptance of the share-exchange offer would involve the issue of 2.63m ordinary shares of Riley for each £1 of United's shares (not 25p shares). This values the preference capital at £70,000.

Ordinary holders of Riley will be entitled to receive a second interim of 0.325p set to be paid for the 53 weeks to April 30.

United has been advised by Kleinwort, Benson.

United intends to retain the separate identity of Riley and to develop and expand the business where possible. It regards the takeover as a major extension of its range of manufacturing facilities for spring and associated products.

According to United's report for the year to September 30, 1976, steel stockholding and processing contributed £14.1m to sales of £14.1m, with spring manufacturing making £4.9m.

Rochdale-based Riley makes springs and presswork. Its shares closed yesterday at 18p, middle, up 2p. United, closed at 161p, middle, down 4p.

The preference holders are being offered 70p cash for each £1 of preference (not 25p shares). This values the preference capital at £70,000.

United has been advised by Kleinwort, Benson.

Hanson sells US offshoot for £6m

Though Hanson Trust is more than satisfied with the performance of its American division, it has sold for \$6.4m Buzella the art needlework group to Armour Dial, part of the Greyhound Corporation.

Buzella came as part of the Caribbees Industries' deal, in addition Caribbees will retain Buzella's debtors with a value of about £2.9m.

Meanwhile in a similar deal Hanson's agriproducts subsidiary American Farm Products, has bought Old Salt Seafood, for its net tangible asset value of £860,000. OSS pre-tax profits for the year to March 31 were £790,000. Group policy is to expand in agriproducts in America.

Shell forks out £38m for Seaway Coal of US

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the move into other energy sources as well as into base metals has become an increasing feature of the activity of the international oil majors.

Ergo issue only in Johannesburg

The issue of shares to the public in the Anglo American Corporation's Rand Gold & Uranium Co will only be made in Johannesburg and not simultaneously in London, said Mr Dennis Etheridge, chairman of Anglo's gold and uranium division.

The flotation had been subject to delays and the money was needed in a hurry, he said. The size of the issue would be small and because there had been considerable interest in South Africa over Ergo it had been decided to give investors there the chance to invest.

Waru response likely for Cambridge Water

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a point higher than the Bournemouth issue. The Cambridge offer is expected to attract offers at around £10.00. Brokers to the issue: McAnally, Montgomery.

Forecast beaten by Christopher Moran

Thanks to a better-than-expected performance by insurance side, Christ Moran Group has beaten forecast made at the time of reorganisation in November.

It said at the time that tax profits for the nine months to January 31 would be £70,000, compared with £52,000 for the 15-month period April 30, 1976. In the year group has pushed its profit to £99,000.

Earnings a share are against 15p, and the dividend 4.12p gross. This represents an annual rate of 5.5p gross.

Swedish March loss

Swedish March Group's first four months' loss amounted to Skr 1,416m, a 10 per cent drop compared with corresponding period. Excluding companies bought after January 1, 1976, the loss was Skr 1,396m, or 4 per cent compared with first four months of 1976

Whitecroft

"... Whitecroft has achieved a more than fourfold increase in profit before taxation in the five years to 31st March 1977, and the board looks forward to further progress during the present year..." — Mr. E. G. Gould, Chairman

Dividend increased by 125%

	1977	1976	
Turnover	£52,526,000	£43,854,000	20 % up
Profit before taxation	£5,004,000	£3,088,000	62 % up
Attributable to each ordinary stock unit:			
Dividends	12.00p	5.31p	
Earnings	*44.32p	18.09p	

*No provision has been made for deferred taxation in 1977. Had a full provision been made earnings per ordinary stock unit would have been 26.73p.

Whitecroft Limited

Textiles, building supplies, building, engineering and leather

Copies of the annual report from:

The Secretary
Whitecroft Limited, Blackfriars House, Parsor
Manchester M3 2HX

GEORGE WILLS & SONS (HOLDINGS) LIMITED

Improved Results—Increased Dividend

RESULTS.—In spite of a second year of exceptional losses in the export division there was an overall improvement in group profits, the commodities division having had a brilliant year and the import division achieving a good solid profit. Turnover for the year rose by 10%, to £56.5m while pre-tax profit advanced by 70% to £425,000. Net earnings equalled 3.91p per share (3.24p).

DIVIDENDS.—Final dividend of 0.6415p per share proposed, increasing total payment from 1.265p to 1.9115p net per share—the maximum permitted under current legislation.

GENERAL.—The export division has been rationalised and it is hard to see that it will swing from loss to profit. At the Company's A.G.M. 6th July, 1977, the meeting reported that Management accounts for the first five months of the year showed a very satisfactory position and more than reinforced the view that this year the Group's fortunes will continue to improve in 1977.

For details and accounts with the Chairman's statement may be obtained from George Wills & Sons (Holdings) Limited, Epworth House, 25-35, CITY LANE.

Kuwait heads league of world's richest states

Zurich, July 6.—Kuwait remained the world's richest country last year in terms of per capita gross national product, according to a survey by the United Bank of Switzerland.

Kuwait's gnp per capita attained \$12,565 (£7,391), topping the list for the second year running well ahead of Switzerland with \$9,320.

The survey placed Sweden in third position with \$8,995, followed by Canada (\$8,090), the United States (\$7,865), Norway (\$7,685), Denmark (\$7,465), West Germany (\$7,255), Belgium (\$6,930) and France (\$6,555).

The top ten countries were the same as in the United Bank's ranking list for 1975, but Canada and the United States had overtaken Norway and Denmark last year, the survey said.—Agence France-Presse.

Briefly

Lindusries' strong base for growth

Mr W. E. Luke, Lindusries' chairman, is optimistic on current year prospects and hopes that the company's results will again beat inflation. Lindusries' liquidity is still strong and net borrowings are less than a quarter of the total share capital and reserves, he writes in his annual report. Thus, the company has a borrowing capacity of "several million pounds", and even if there should be a considerable upturn in trade, Lindusries would have no difficulty in obtaining funds to meet its capital needs. Net worth of the ordinary shares is 142p, compared with yesterday's close of 75p, down a penny.

DOCKS BOARD/COOLE

British Transport Docks Board is taking over Goole, a cargo handling company employing 120 people, 120 of them dockers at Goole Docks. The Docks Board becomes port labour employer for first time at the inland port, although it is a major employer at its other Humber port.

ARWOOD MACHINE

Board has been told that certain shareholders have recently received letters containing offers to acquire their shares at prices of 12p and 13p. Shareholders are strongly advised not to sell.

TRAFALGAR HOUSE INV

Group has won a \$20m contract for the Phillips Petroleum's Nose Rock uranium project in Mexico.

NORWICH UNION FINANCE

Norwich Union Insurance is to provide finance for £24m Queensgate Centre, Peterborough. Lease and interest terms for 10-acre covered shopping complex—due to open 1981—agreed with Peterborough Development Corporation. Contract will be signed in autumn.

Notice of Issue

Application has been made to the Council of The Stock Exchange for the undermentioned Stock to be admitted to the Official List.

THE CAMBRIDGE WATER COMPANY

OFFER FOR SALE BY TENDER OF SUCH AN AMOUNT OF 8¼% Redeemable Preference Stock, 1982

(which will mature for redemption at par on 31st December, 1982)

AS WILL

(with premiums or allowing for discounts)

PRODUCE THE SUM OF

£1,300,000

Minimum Price of Issue £99.50 per £100 of Stock

(yielding at this price, together with the associated tax credit at the current rate, £12.75 per cent)

THIS STOCK IS A TRUSTEE INVESTMENT

A deposit of £10 per £100 nominal amount of stock applied for must accompany each tender, which must be sent to Barclays Bank (London and International) Limited, New Issues Department, P.O. Box 123, 2 London Wall Buildings, London Wall, London EC2P 2BU, so as to be received not later than 11 a.m. on Thursday, 14th July, 1977. The balance of the purchase money is to be paid on or before Thursday, 29th September, 1977.

Copies of the prospectus, on the terms of which alone tenders will be considered, and forms of tender, may be obtained from

The Offices of the Company:

41 Rostall Road, Cambridge CB1 3QS

Barclays Bank Limited,

P.O. Box 2, 15 Bene's Street, Cambridge CB2 3PZ

Barclays Bank (London & International) Limited,

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Stock markets

Lacklustre as bid stocks wilt

The market kept a steady front to the stream of news emerging from the Union conference yesterday but, for all that, the "cool" facade began to slip towards the close.

Government securities showed falls of between 1 and 2 in the official close, but they suffered a further late reaction to the TGWU decision and dropped by as much as 3 in after hours.

Leading equities stood up somewhat better under the strain but in another thin market, many of the shares were down, where changed. The FT index dropped 5.1 to 445.9 and the 100 index to 398.9. Unilever slipped 4p to 480p and Vickers lost 4p to 185p.

Allied Polymer Group shares have crept up from 28p to 33p since May's disclosure of huge provisions, poor profits and no final dividend. Now that directors' incentive shares have been sold in the market, the group could attract interest as a classic recovery stock. Even if 1975's £2.25m is not yet within reach, this year's year could recover from £1m to £1.5m.

Hawker Siddeley remained an exception with another 2p rise to 682p ahead of the share split and Becham climbed by a similar amount to 488p. But Lucas is reflecting its own industrial troubles and the shares were clipped back by 8p to 277p and a large amount of stock overhangs Great Universal Stores "A" knocked 3p off the shares to 220p.

On the building pitch, most of the household names also came under fire with Taylor Woodrow losing 6p to 356p, Tarmac 2p to 168p and Costain down by a like amount to 216p.

At half-time, when pre-tax profits rose from £787,000 to £1,030m, the board estimated from trading to show and from the order book that the second six months would show "some improvement over the first half". This proved correct with the second leg bringing a leap

The market is mostly a sensitive mechanism, sometimes over-sensitive, but it is curious how long it takes sometimes for information to seep through. The absorbing Simon & Coates survey into United Kingdom engineering stocks with a high South African content is now several weeks old.

But, after belated press exposure yesterday, the vulnerable houses in the market were down. Associated Engineering fell 3p to 114p, Delta Metal dropped 2 1/2p to 58 1/2p and Metal Box slipped back by 8p to 316p.

British Petroleum appears to have lost a few friends. The fully paid stock lost 4p to 930p in London after hours, and in New York, the lead banker to the United States issue, Morgan Stanley, reported that a long line of stock had gone on the market. The Wall Street price lost 1 1/2 cents to \$16 1/2.

Back in Throgmorton Street it was possible to detect the faint smell of burning fingers. The trap shut on speculation in Redfern National Glass as the group announced the closure of possible bid talks. The shares slumped no less than 30p to 190p.

Furness Withy appears to be in the speculative doldrums. An adverse comment on likely takeover developments clipped the shares back 7p to 320p. A Galenkamp also appears to be tax-

ing dealers' patience. The non-appearance of bid discussions, forced the shares down by 9p to 297p. After a strong rise this week, Channel Tunnel ran into profit-taking with a 10p fall to 75p, after 65p.

Property shares saw patchy demand. The market in Bernard Stanley Investment Trust appears to grow slightly freer with the placing of 1.1 per cent of the family held stock Monday and the shares enjoyed another run of buying with a 4p rise to 164p.

Hammerhead is often counted as a possible bid stock and the shares climbed 7p to 465p. But the buying is thought to be less volatile. Dealers are apparently waiting up to the fact that Hammerhead's borrowing is mostly long-dated and low-coupon, which should be reflected by a rise in net asset values.

Results, both pending and disclosed, provided many of the remaining market features. The Harrower empire remains friendly and Associated Newspapers fell a further 5p to 168p on further consideration of recent profits. Daily Mail & General Trust reporting today were also down 10p to 277p.

John Waddington attracted much of the limelight in second-line issues with the dividend-boasting rights issue responsible for a rise of 18p to 177p.

Latest results

Company	Sales	Profits	Earnings	Div	Pay	Year's
Int of Fin	£m	£m	per share	pence	date	total
Ang Afr Fin		0.13(0.23)	0.96(1.85)	0.56	—	—(0.75)
Bakers Hse Str (I)	1.31(1.09)	0.14(0.11)	3.27(2.45)	0.4(0.36)	26/8	—(0.75)
Eng Card (F)	17.5(13.1)	2.8(1.5)	19.1(18.0)	1.0(0.8)	—	2.6(2.4)
Endesa-Kent (F)	1.0(0.7)	0.1(0.1)	1.7(1.5)	1.26(1.18)	3/10	2.1(1.9)
Hensher (I)	1.8(3.2)	0.24(0.23)	2.5(2.3)	—	—	—(1)
John Lees (F)	1.18(0.9)	0.11(0.09)	—	1.4(1.26)	27/8	1.9(1.7)
J. Waddington (F)	35.8(27.9)	3.2(1.7)	29.36(13.39)	4.63(4.5)	—	6.4(5.8)
Warrington Ltd (F)	0.14(0.15)	0.14(0.15)	—	1.6(1.5)	—	1.7(1.5)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.54. Profits are shown pre-tax and earnings are net.

Barker & Dobson

Bitter pill turning sweeter

A glimmer of light seems to be appearing at the end of the tunnel for troubled confectionery company Barker & Dobson.

In the year to April 2 last, the group has reduced a pre-tax loss of £44.9m to £41.1m. The loss per share has clawed back to 0.92p compared with a previous 3.54p.

Over the years shareholders have had to swallow many a bitter pill as they have seen year-end profits alternate with losses. But none of the profits and losses of the past have reached the proportions of the mammoth mire out of which the group is currently struggling.

A 1972 pre-tax profit of £2m had turned, within three years, into a loss of almost the same amount.

At the beginning of the slide much of the blame was laid on increased costs, particularly of sugar, but as reduced profits in actual group losses it became apparent that there was much more to it. In May 1975 the chairman, Mr William McPhail, handed over the reins of the company to a temporary replacement, Professor Geoffrey Clarkson.

Ten years earlier, Mr McPhail, a tough Scottish accountant, came to Barker & Dobson (or Scribbans-Kemp as it was then) as managing director from Associated Fire Alarms.

He was chairman of the B & D group twice, leaving it way back on to the board in 1970 after a bitter rivalry.

Under Mr McPhail's tenure the turnover of senior executives and directors was unusually high, and this shortfall in management with long-term experience of B & D had much to do with the downfall of the group.

Interim chairman Professor Clarkson stayed with B & D for six months before handing over to the current head Mr Ronnie Aiken, a senior partner with Binder, Hamlyn Singleton Fabian, a firm of City accountants.

Mr Aiken's "cut and shut" methods seem to have had some effect on the group.

On the retail side he has closed down more

than half of the Oakeshott outlets, reduced the 126-shop chain to 43, geographically condensed it from a South and South West of England outfit and centred it in London and the home counties.

The Budgetary wholesale and cash and carry group was sold for almost £5m, while the sale of confectionery wholesaler Edward McGregor to Palmer & Harvey raised a further £174,500. On the retail side, the reorganization is now complete and this division has returned to profit with a surplus of £100,000.

However, the planned reduction on borrowings seems to be taking longer than expected and the overdraft still stands at £493,000. A programme of shop improvement has been initiated to help pull Oakeshott into profit. Last year it made a loss of £253,000 while Lewis-Meeson turned in a profit of £353,000.

On the confectionery side the news is not so good. The division lost £270,000 against a previous profit of £19,000 on a reduced turnover of £16.8m against £17.3m.

The management team on this side has now been strengthened and a reorganization of plant and costs should see it starting with a clean sheet in October says Mr Aiken. These costs should be entirely absorbed in the first half.

Barker & Dobson should also benefit this year from the increased cost of cocoa and the resultant swing from chocolate to sugar and boiling confectionery.

However, margins in general are being tightened in the retail trade and this could put increasing pressure on the pull-back from this side of the group.

B & D is not out of the wood yet, despite its reduced losses, and many investors may want to see a full year profit before committing any money.

With the shares currently standing at 51p against a low for the year of 31p, it is an investment purely for the speculative.

Alison Mitchell

Big Italian bank link in Turin-Como deal

Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino has acquired a 68 1/2 per cent stake in Banco Lariano of Como. The deal will create one of the biggest banking groups in Italy with assets of over 9,400,000m (£5,200m).

A network of 389 branches and over 8,000 employees.

The takeover has been under discussion for some time. The bulk of the holding acquired by the Turin bank has come from the Moneddis group, mostly from the Fininvest and the Assicurazioni Milanesi.

At the end of last year Banco Lariano had deposits of 1,143,000m lire and had capital resources of 61,000m lire. It has 109 branches in the Lombardy region and 1,650 employees.

Both banks have been growing significantly during recent years and following the takeover the bank's capital resources are to be increased from 257 to 335,000m lire by allocating a 100,000m lire special holdings-reserve fund.

Tecalemit growth will slow this year

By our Financial Staff

While warning that it would be unreasonable to expect an increase in profits of the same magnitude as in the year to March 31—some 139 per cent before tax—Tecalemit's order position is such that there is a "good reason" to look for a further rise in the current year.

So writes Mr Nigel Bennett, the chairman of this London-based group, in its accounts which include fluid transfer and filtration, lubrication systems, garage equipment and combustion engineering.

Tecalemit's cash position remains strong in spite of the substantial additional working capital required as a result of the higher turnover. Capital expenditure in 1976-77 was kept at a "modest level". But commitments have been entered into for an additional factory and its related plant which, together with new plant in the other divisions, will involve the group in a much higher level of expenditure this year.

As known, turnover rose by 26 per cent to £26.43m last year. Direct exports were 11.5 per cent up to £3.63m.

A breakdown of United Kingdom turnover shows a 19 per cent rise to £10.5m, 28 per cent to garages, service and chassis lubrication fitting stations and only 18 per cent as original equipment to motor manufacturers. One reason that helped towards the jump in margins was the decision early in the year to discontinue the export of some products to the United States because margins on them were inadequate.

Sainsbury holds trade in High St price war

By Ashley Draker

There was as yet no evidence to suggest that trade has been lost because of the so-called price war. Mr John Sainsbury, chairman of Sainsbury, the supermarket group, told the annual meeting. He remained confident that the group still offered its customers the "best value in the High Street".

Two months ago the group turned in pre-tax profits for 1976-77 topping market expectations with a 70 per cent jump to £26.2m.

Meanwhile he reports that the excellent growth in volume and market share has continued into the present term with a particularly buoyant period before the recent bank holiday. But in the three weeks after the holiday supplies to its supermarkets were hit by a dispute by some of its distribution depot staff. This coincided with Tesco launching a new marketing campaign on abandoning stamp trading. Sainsbury's response to this was therefore temporarily inhibited. Nevertheless, after the bank holiday, the group was able to supply and thus minimized any loss of trade in the period. He also makes the point that in the previous three years the company increased the number of customers by 22 per cent while staff had gone up by only 3 per cent.

Prospects for the year ahead were governed chiefly by the level of inflation relative to the level of wage increases. Would the purchasing power be maintained or be further reduced was the crucial question, apart from costs being subjected to a rising or reducing level of inflation.

He also referred to the pattern of trading last time round and his caution at the half-way stage because of expectations of a reducing volume of food sales—which proved correct. But he could not assess at that time how successfully the company would buck the trend and gain its share while others were losing it.



Mr John Sainsbury, chairman of Sainsbury supermarket group.

Continental sings its praises

By our Financial Staff

We have seen a series of investment trust takeovers and one or two mergings in recent months but, nothing much to bridge the gap between trust share prices and the value of the holdings backing them.

But the public worry over this gap between shares and asset values has had one salutary consequence. Trust chairmen are now using their statements to remind us of the merits of their warren.

Shareholders in the Continental and Industrial Trust, managed by J. Henry Schroder Wagg, have not had a chairman's statement for years. But this time Mr Alexander Hood, chairman, departs from his silent tradition, rightly so, because he has an interesting tale to tell.

Continental does not believe in over-active dealing with attendant taxes and expenses. It accumulates big blocks in blue chips and sticks to them. The holdings in British Petroleum and Shell Transport and Trading are now nearly 15 per cent of the portfolio.

Mr Hood says "market and apogee" for their management" and it hopes to do as well in the next 10 years as in the past 10. Shareholders will wish them to.

In 10 years gross dividends have risen 152 per cent; and the retail price index by 192 per cent.

Net asset value is 21 times what it was on May 31, 1967, and the chairman is justified in pointing out that the Trust is cheap to run. Management expenses last year were only 0.22 per cent of net assets.

However, expenses this year are to rise. A new scale of reward to Schroder Wagg now in force would have cost the Trust £74,659 against an actual £70,047. In the year to May 31 the FT Actuaries All-share index rose by 18.1 per cent and Jones fell 7.9 per cent. The Trust's asset value gained 12.1 per cent.

UKO International

World's second largest manufacturer of ophthalmic glass lenses and a leading supplier of spectacle frames.

£4.16M RECORD PROFIT — UP 26%

Chairman Mr. G. C. D'Arcy Biss reports:

- * Pre-tax profit for year to March 31, 1977 increased by 26% to £4.16m. Turnover up 20% to £33.7m.
- * Earnings per share rose from 13.7p to 18.4p.
- * Twelfth successive year of record profits, which have almost doubled in three years.
- * Final dividend of 5.33p per share is recommended, making total of 8.0p—an increase of 90%, as forecast.

OPHTHALMIC GROUP. Demand for ophthalmic products in most major markets improved on the previous year. Programme to replace old production plant and selectively increase production capacity continued. Capital expenditure on new facilities totalled £2.35m.

CATERING EQUIPMENT GROUP. Full recovery from the slow down in progress in the previous year. Profit increased by 61% to £0.83m, representing 20% of total UKO profit.

PROSPECTS. UKO has maintained unusually steady growth through widely different market conditions in recent years and every effort is being made to continue that performance.

GROWTH RECORD

	Sales	Pre-tax Profit	Earnings per share
1977	£33.7M	£4.2M	18.4p
1976	£28.0M	£3.3M	13.7p
1975	£24.0M	£2.6M	11.3p
1974	£20.3M	£2.2M	10.1p
1973	£15.5M	£1.7M	8.0p
1972	£11.5M	£1.2M	6.5p

Copies of the Report and Accounts are available from: The Secretary, UKO International Limited, Bittacy Hill, London NW7 1EN.



Jonas Woodhead

VEHICLE SUSPENSION SPECIALISTS

Record results for the year to 31st March, 1977

	1977	1976
	£'000	£'000
Group turnover	45,200	38,000
Profit before tax	4,578	1,903
Capital expenditure	2,282	1,924
Earnings per share	31.4p	14.3p
Dividend per share	6.828p	6.208p

Further points from the statement by the Chairman, Mr. E. S. Simpson:-

- Final dividend—the maximum permitted by current legislation.
- Capital programme planned for 1977/78 which will absorb something in the region of £2m.
- Prospects: We are poised to achieve a further increase in performance.

Copies of the Report and Accounts are obtainable from the Secretary, Jonas Woodhead & Sons Limited, Kirkstall Road, Leeds LS4 2AQ.

THE WOODHEAD GROUP OF COMPANIES



FLUID TRANSFER AND FILTRATION

LUBRICATION SYSTEMS

GARAGE EQUIPMENT

COMBUSTION ENGINEERING

Tecalemit Limited

Profit up 139% on last year's record

■ Turnover 26% higher at £26.4 million with direct exports and overseas sales maintained at 41%

■ Pre-tax profit up 139% at £2.83 million

■ Earnings per stock unit up 96% at 14.3p

■ Dividend increased to maximum permitted

■ Much higher capital investment planned in 1977/8

■ Record order books indicate further increase in profits for current year

SUMMARY OF RESULTS

Year ended 31st March

1977 1976

£000s £000s

Turnover 26,432 21,009

Profit before tax 2,825 1,180

Profit after tax 1,325 537

Extraordinary items 108 229

Dividends 297 244

Earnings per stock unit 14.3p 7.3p

Copies of the Report and Accounts containing the full Statement by Mr. Nigel Bennett, Chairman, may be obtained from the Secretary, TECALEMIT LTD — Old Court — Cox Green — Maidenhead — Berkshire SL6 3AQ

This advertisement is issued in compliance with the requirements of the Council of The Stock Exchange. It does not constitute an invitation to the Public to subscribe or purchase any Loan Stock.

FINDHORN FINANCE LIMITED

2800,000 8 1/2 per cent Unsecured Loan Stock 1986/91, Fully Paid

and

£1,350,000 17 1/2 per cent Unsecured Loan Stock 1895, Fully Paid

Application has been made to the Council of The Stock Exchange for the issued Stock of each class to be admitted to the Official List. Particulars of the Stocks and Information concerning the Company are available until 20th July, 1977, and copies of the Extra Statistical Services card can be obtained from:

Arbuthnot Latham & Co. Limited,
37 Queen Street,
London, EC4R 1BY.

Henderson, Crosswhite & Co.,
194-200 Bishopsgate,
London, EC2M 4LL.

هكمان النحل

Eurobond prices (midday indic			
U.S. \$ STRAIGHT	100	Offer	1990
100% 1983	100	104 1/2	100
100% 1984	100	104 1/2	100
100% 1985	100	104 1/2	100
100% 1986	100	104 1/2	100
100% 1987	100	104 1/2	100
100% 1988	100	104 1/2	100
100% 1989	100	104 1/2	100
100% 1990	100	104 1/2	100
100% 1991	100	104 1/2	100
100% 1992	100	104 1/2	100
100% 1993	100	104 1/2	100
100% 1994	100	104 1/2	100
100% 1995	100	104 1/2	100
100% 1996	100	104 1/2	100
100% 1997	100	104 1/2	100
100% 1998	100	104 1/2	100
100% 1999	100	104 1/2	100
100% 2000	100	104 1/2	100
100% 2001	100	104 1/2	100
100% 2002	100	104 1/2	100
100% 2003	100	104 1/2	100
100% 2004	100	104 1/2	100
100% 2005	100	104 1/2	100
100% 2006	100	104 1/2	100
100% 2007	100	104 1/2	100
100% 2008	100	104 1/2	100
100% 2009	100	104 1/2	100
100% 2010	100	104 1/2	100
100% 2011	100	104 1/2	100
100% 2012	100	104 1/2	100
100% 2013	100	104 1/2	100
100% 2014	100	104 1/2	100
100% 2015	100	104 1/2	100
100% 2016	100	104 1/2	100
100% 2017	100	104 1/2	100
100% 2018	100	104 1/2	100
100% 2019	100	104 1/2	100
100% 2020	100	104 1/2	100
100% 2021	100	104 1/2	100
100% 2022	100	104 1/2	100
100% 2023	100	104 1/2	100
100% 2024	100	104 1/2	100
100% 2025	100	104 1/2	100
100% 2026	100	104 1/2	100
100% 2027	100	104 1/2	100
100% 2028	100	104 1/2	100
100% 2029	100	104 1/2	100
100% 2030	100	104 1/2	100
100% 2031	100	104 1/2	100
100% 2032	100	104 1/2	100
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100% 2035	100	104 1/2	100
100% 2036	100	104 1/2	100
100% 2037	100	104 1/2	100
100% 2038	100	104 1/2	100
100% 2039	100	104 1/2	100
100% 2040	100	104 1/2	100
100% 2041	100	104 1/2	100
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100% 2044	100	104 1/2	100
100% 2045	100	104 1/2	100
100% 2046	100	104 1/2	100
100% 2047	100	104 1/2	100
100% 2048	100	104 1/2	100
100% 2049	100	104 1/2	100
100% 2050	100	104 1/2	100
100% 2051	100	104 1/2	100
100% 2052	100	104 1/2	100
100% 2053	100	104 1/2	100
100% 2054	100	104 1/2	100
100% 2055	100	104 1/2	100
100% 2056	100	104 1/2	100
100% 2057	100	104 1/2	100
100% 2058	100	104 1/2	

[illegible][illegible]

The dollar stages a recovery against early levels yesterday, in part because of the day was characterized by bouts of profit taking following short positions detected small fluctuations in the close which, however, leave the new dollar against the mark.

Sterling showed a vote by Britain's the Transport Workers, for a return to the collective bargaining system August 1. The gold \$1.7202, one point down. The effective 51.1 compared with 50.9.

Scandinavian unit unchanged after unit eased in New speculation, once it may be devalued.

European dollar 1.70, down 50-40.

Gold lost \$0.50 and to London at \$140.40.

[illegible]

the discount market for much of the session yesterday. From that outset it had looked as though there might be a slight shrinkage in demand on any scale was simply staved in appearing. Rates stayed in the area of 9 1/2 per cent until well into the afternoon. Then they went briefly to 10 per cent, but were quickly brought back to the patchy conditions that had developed and the absence of any move from the authorities.

But relief came in a flood during the afternoon. The market suddenly appeared, and ended with rates became eager to get it on their hands, so the close came off within a band of 1 1/2 per cent to 1 3/4 per cent.

Market observers maintained that the lack rush of money came from their suspicions that the government would be announcing the selling sterling sold by the authorities on Monday to stabilize the pound.

Another major source of the day's liquidity

[illegible]

New York, July 6.—Stocks
 fell lower on the New York
 Exchange, amid
 the economic outlook
 which was expected to
 be poor. The market
 opened 1/2 point lower at
 830 to about 575.
 The Dow Jones average
 closed down 11 1/2 points
 at 21,211, compared with 21,226
 Friday.
 It was estimated that many
 investors will be disappointed
 if the Federal Reserve
 might show another
 move to raise the
 member's discount. This
 would mean that the
 supply could lead a
 tight money market.
 The Federal Reserve credit
 expansion program, which
 was announced in June,
 was the issue behind
 a block of 175,000 also
 was expected to be
 21.

[illegible][illegible]

USA	1942	546	574	1942
UK	1943	567	574	1943
France	1944	567	574	1944
Canada	1945	567	574	1945
USA	1946	567	574	1946
UK	1947	567	574	1947
France	1948	567	574	1948
Canada	1949	567	574	1949
USA	1950	567	574	1950
UK	1951	567	574	1951
France	1952	567	574	1952
Canada	1953	567	574	1953
USA	1954	567	574	1954
UK	1955	567	574	1955
France	1956	567	574	1956
Canada	1957	567	574	1957
USA	1958	567	574	1958
UK	1959	567	574	1959
France	1960	567	574	1960
Canada	1961	567	574	1961
USA	1962	567	574	1962
UK	1963	567	574	1963
France	1964	567	574	1964
Canada	1965	567	574	1965
USA	1966	567	574	1966
UK	1967	567	574	1967
France	1968	567	574	1968
Canada	1969	567	574	1969
USA	1970	567	574	1970
UK	1971	567	574	1971
France	1972	567	574	1972
Canada	1973	567	574	1973
USA	1974	567	574	1974
UK	1975	567	574	1975
France	1976	567	574	1976
Canada	1977	567	574	1977
USA	1978	567	574	1978
UK	1979	567	574	1979
France	1980	567	574	1980
Canada	1981	567	574	1981
USA	1982	567	574	1982
UK	1983	567	574	1983
France	1984	567	574	1984
Canada	1985	567	574	1985
USA	1986	567	574	1986
UK	1987	567	574	1987
France	1988	567	574	1988
Canada	1989	567	574	1989
USA	1990	567	574	1990
UK	1991	567	574	1991
France	1992	567	574	1992
Canada	1993	567	574	1993
USA	1994	567	574	1994
UK	1995	567	574	1995
France	1996	567	574	1996
Canada	1997	567	574	1997
USA	1998	567	574	1998
UK	1999	567	574	1999
France	2000	567	574	2000
Canada	2001	567	574	2001
USA	2002	567	574	2002
UK	2003	567	574	2003
France	2004	567	574	2004
Canada	2005	567	574	2005
USA	2006	567	574	2006
UK	2007	567	574	2007
France	2008	567	574	2008
Canada	2009	567	574	2009
USA	2010	567	574	2010
UK	2011	567	574	2011
France	2012	567	574	2012
Canada	2013	567	574	2013
USA	2014	567	574	2014
UK	2015	567	574	2015
France	2016	567	574	2016
Canada	2017	567	574	2017
USA	2018	567	574	2018
UK	2019	567	574	2019
France	2020	567	574	2020
Canada	2021	567	574	2021
USA	2022	567	574	2022
UK	2023	567	574	2023
France	2024	567	574	2024
Canada	2025	567	574	2025
USA	2026	567	574	2026
UK	2027	567	574	2027
France	2028	567	574	2028
Canada	2029	567	574	2029
USA	2030	567	574	2030

Tokyo, July 6.—Japanese sugar refiners were here today to discuss whether to accept delivery of a shipment of Australian raw sugar due July 12 under a long-term supply contract.

At least some of the 3 refiners were ready to refuse either to accept delivery or to pay for the 14,000-tonne shipment, sources said.

Talks here between refiners and CSR Ltd., marketing agent for the Australian sugar industry, broke down at the end of last month, after one day before the first contract entered its third year.

The Japanese are seeking price cuts in the contract, which they agreed to in 1960,000 tonnes of raw sugar.

There has been a call by John Laurie, the CSR managing director in Japan, for the Government to intervene in the dispute to overrule CSR.

Close discussions and lengthy contract runs its course, he

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

The Eurosyndic
European share p
provisionally at 122
against 120.72 a w

1966-77	1978-79	1980-77
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1976-77				Last		1975/76		1974/75	
High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Div't	%	%	%	P/E
37	27	Airsprung Ord	37	—	4.2	11.4	7.0	—	—
133	100	Airsprung 181% CULS	133	—	18.4	13.9	—	—	—
35	25	Armistage & Rhodes	34	+1	3.0	8.8	—	—	—
143	95	Deborah Ord	140	—	8.2	5.9	7.0	—	—
149	104	Deborah 171% CULS	149	—	17.5	11.8	—	—	—
134	120	Frederick Parker	134	—	11.5	8.6	6.5	—	—
88	45	Henry Sykes	83	+1	2.4	2.7	8.5	—	—
83	55	James Burrough	83	—	6.0	7.2	7.6	—	—
286	188	Robert Jenkins	277	—	25.0	9.1	6.2	—	—
24	8	Twinklork Ord	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
67	54	Twinklork 12% ULS	62	—	12.0	19.4	—	—	—
64	51	Unilock Holdings	64	—	6.1	9.6	8.1	—	—
77	65	Walter Alexander	76	—	5.8	7.6	8.5	—	—

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Group results for the year to 31st March, 1977

- ★ Continuation of increasing profitability.
- ★ Pre-tax profits £905,270 (1976—£727,159).
- ★ Final Dividend of 1.79764p per share.

COMPARATIVE FIGURES	1977 £	1976 £
Total Revenue	1,904,365	1,619,356
Net Revenue before Tax	905,270	727,159
Net Revenue after Tax	441,379	348,248
Dividends : Paid and Proposed	2,322,64p	2,111,486p
Earnings per 25p share	5.517p	4.353p

[illegible]

Employer justifying dismissal cannot rely on unknown misconduct

[illegible]



-Managerial-Administrative-Secretarial-Personal Assistants-

Private Secretary for Chairman, large public company Reigate, Surrey

The Chairman's present secretary retires in December after 20 years' service. To allow adequate time for selection of a successor and for an orderly transition, we should now like to hear from persons with appropriate qualifications, preferably living locally, who are contemplating a change of job. The work is demanding and necessitates impeccable secretarial skills combined with great resourcefulness and a willingness to work at times under pressure. A high salary will be paid and terms of employment conform to the best standards in industry. Working conditions are excellent, in a modern air-conditioned building. The preferred age is 30-45.

Applicants - should, in the first instance contact
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Telephone Reigate 42488.

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Excellent amenities including 25 days' holiday, free lunches, profit share and non-contributory pension.

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This is an exceptional career opportunity for a senior secretary with experience as a secretary, PA to a Board-level executive in British industry.

The need has arisen to strengthen the staff of the personal office of the Chairman and Chief Executive of a major high-technology group in the international defence field. Our clients, who have a headquarters organisation in the Home Counties and factories in a number of locations in Britain, are engaged on multi-million pound contracts for HMG and Governments in many different parts of the world. The Chairman himself is often involved in top-level negotiations on important contracts at home and overseas and therefore relies on a smooth-running and, to some extent, self-sustaining office organisation.

A Secretary is needed to share with the existing staff the responsibility for ensuring the efficient operation of the Chairman's office and for co-ordinating the Chairman's many business and social engagements. Both the Personal Assistant and the Secretary will be expected to keep themselves fully informed of day-to-day matters so that, if either should be away, the smooth running of the office will not be affected.

It may occasionally be necessary for the Secretary to accompany the Chairman (and sometimes his wife) on visits to other UK locations or to overseas countries. The person appointed must also be prepared to work irregular hours, and for this reason it is felt that the position will best suit someone without close family incumbents. Our clients are also willing to provide a flat within easy access of the office.

The nature of our client's business means that much of the work will be highly confidential. This appointment therefore demands a mature, responsible person with considerable organisational abilities, readiness to accept responsibility, flair for dealing with people at all levels and considerable social polish.

Our clients have an open mind in regard to salary, conditions of employment and fringe benefits are in keeping with the international stature of the organisation. Please apply in the first instance in writing to:

Chairman's Secretary,
Davis, Gibson Advertising Ltd.,
2/3 Gough Square,
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Five women were among the top six earners in our sales force last year earning between £4,494 and £6,793.

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We sell a complete range of stationary direct to offices. Continuing expansion and promotions now make available some well established territories in GREATER LONDON and one in BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

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Tel: 01-328 2121.

DO YOU HAVE THE SECRETARIAL EXPERIENCE NEEDED TO WORK FOR OUR DIRECTOR? Personal Secretary

We seek an experienced secretary with very good shorthand and immaculate typing, to work for our Director of Scientific Services, here at Thames Water in E.C.4. Your responsibilities would include typing important reports, many of them confidential, and correspondence relating to this vital service industry; and, in addition, you would organise the Director's diary, attend meetings of Senior Managers and receive visitors. The work will bring you into contact with scientists and technical personnel, so an ability to assimilate quickly the essentials of water technology is almost as important as the secretarial experience. If you would like a responsible job working with senior management, write for an application form and further details to the Assistant Director (Personnel-Staff), Thames Water, New River Head, 173, Rosebery Avenue, London EC1R 4TP, or telephone on 01-537 3300, ext. 2024. Thames Water.

Chairman's Secretary (part-time)

Unicom Industries is a strongly decentralised Group, which is co-ordinated from a small Head Office in Windsor and is a world leader in the technology of hard materials and abrasives, with plants in some nineteen countries.

A vacancy exists at the Centre for a mature, competent secretary with good shorthand and typing speeds to work for the Chairman. The work is varied, interesting and responsible but does not call for a full-time commitment. It is envisaged that the hours will be 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. but some flexibility is desirable. The successful candidate will need to be able to drive and have a car. We offer a good salary and fringe benefits, with prestigious accommodation in Windsor.

Please reply in writing to: Mrs. P. M. Kemp,
Assistant Group Secretary.

Unicom Industries Limited
Castle Hill House, Windsor, Berkshire SL4 1LY.

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Spanish/English Secretary with 10 years' experience in a multi-national company. To £4,500.

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with some typing experience to £3,500

Required by Harley Street Doctor. Good shorthand and typing, age 25 to 35, weeks holiday and L.V. For further details Telephone 535 5963

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Entrepreneur with interests in property, photography, and art. Needs adaptable P.A. to visit his home and abroad. Salary £3,500 35% 1145

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Do you have the flair, initiative and drive to join a highly successful Sales Promotion Company, dealing with top household names? As the Secretary/P.A. to the dynamic, other globe-trotting Chairman you will need plenty of energy, enthusiasm and a willingness to get totally involved. If your talents include top speed, and a creative mind, a prestigious and friendly office awaits you.

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SOCIALLY CONFIDENT Secretary for this strongly PA orientated opportunity at director level, with world-wide shipping group. Frequent overseas visits and easy access.

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Tutors, Close to Paddington
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Educated and thoroughly
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INTERNATIONAL INVITATION
TO TENDER NO. 8/77

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Tender documents may be obtained from the date of publication of this notice from Université des Sciences et de la Technologie, BP No. 9, "Bab-Ezzouar", Algiers.

Tenders in two sealed envelopes, the outer one of which should bear both the address and the words "AOI No. 8/77 U.S.T.A., a ne pas ouvrir", and be sent to the Ministère de l'Enseignement Supérieur et de la Recherche Scientifique, Direction de l'Infrastructure et de l'Équipement Universitaire, 1 Rue Bachir Attar place du 1er Mai, Algiers, to arrive not later than 30 December 1977.

Bidders shall be bound by their tenders for 120 days from the date of this invitation to tender.

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Sui Northern Gas Pipelines Limited invite tenders from manufacturers for supply of the following materials on C&F Karachi Pakistan basis:-

Material	Approx. Quantity	Closing Date and Time	Tender Opening Date and Time
Steel	44,818	16 August 77	16 August 77
Linepipe	metres	1100 hours	1105 hours

Interested manufacturers are invited to apply for the Tender documents specifying the Tender Number to the following address:-

The Managing Director,
Sui Northern Gas Pipelines Limited
Monroo House, 3 Montgomery Road,
P.O. Box No. 56, LAHORE - PAKISTAN.

Final tenders must reach the Company before the closing date and time mentioned against each tender.

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night, weekend. Rapid
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for 10 to 12 months
own room. All amenities
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Must be cheerful and helpful.
Salary £2,800 p.a. plus bonus.
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Your other colleagues publish
with us. We are looking for a
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plus bonus. Please send CV to:
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in Tehran.
for 10 to 12 months
own room. All amenities
provided. Salary £2,800 p.a.
plus bonus. Please send CV to:
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required for directors' lunches.
Must be cheerful and helpful.
Salary £2,800 p.a. plus bonus.
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COOK FOR FRENCH
BARGE

Experienced, high quality
cook wanted for elegant 3-
masted motor barge on the
Canal. Salary £2,800 p.a.
plus bonus. Please send CV to:
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FRANCE MANAGEMENT
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for French House, London and
Home Counties. Living in No
22, Richmond. Single room.
Salary £2,800 p.a. plus bonus.
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Other duties include taking
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